

THOUGHTS BY THE WAY

DROPPED ON EVENTS AS THEY PASS IN REVIEW.

U. S. Senate a Chamber of Industrial Lords Whatever the Mode of Electing Numbers—A "Pointer" in Rising Prices Discussion—Printer "Insurgents" Tell Tales on Their President.

Though the term may not be "polished" it is expressive—"Asquith is up to snuff." The British premier, with his war drum throbbing defiance at the Lords, proposes that their veto power be limited to two rejections. If a bill, twice passed by the Commons and rejected by the Lords, pass the Commons a third time, it shall become a law without the consent of the Lords, "on royal assent being granted, provided that at least two years have elapsed between the date of the first reading of the bill in the Commons and the date when it passes the Commons for the third time." The practical effect of which is to raise more breakwaters than there exist now against a strong popular demand.

Rightly does the report, made to the House of Representatives in favor of a constitutional amendment to take from the Legislatures of the States the power to elect the Federal Senators and to vest that power directly in the people, set forth that it is "unnecessary to go into an extended argument in support of the proposition."—Correct.

It should need no extended argument to show that the industrial development has taken the bottom from under the principle upon which the Legislatures of the States elect the Senators. That principle arose at a time when industries had not yet leaped the State lines. Industries have done so since. It is unnecessary to argue extensively that it is absurd to call a Senator "the Senator from Indiana" when he is "the Senator of the Brewing Industry," or to call a Senator "the Senator from Rhode Island" when he is "the Senator of the Standard Oil Industry"; etc., etc.

Secondly, it should need no extended argument to show that nothing but actual experience will remove the superstition that the method of election changes the characters of the elected. The people need to find out by experience that the Senate will remain what it is whatever the method of election. The Senate must be abolished.

People whose mind never can grasp a central and primary cause, and who get all tangled up in reasonings intended to account from striking phenomena with secondary, if not trivial causes, now revel in the figures furnished by the Bureau of statistics on food animals, and the prices thereon, and, for instance, worth 7.4 cents a pound in 1901, is now worth 18 cents. "That is the cause?" The Bureau states there is a 16 per cent. decrease in the number of hogs. "Why, here you have it! A decreased number of hogs means a decreased supply of lard; a decreased supply of lard, as with all other commodities, translates itself into an increased price! Here it is clear as day; the price of gold has nothing to do with it!" Not so fast! How large is the decreased supply in hogs? "Sixteen per cent." How large is the increased price? "Hem—haw—hem—143 per cent." And our festive solater of the rise in prices by the hog-and-lard side show reasoning remains tongue-tied with the 127 per cent. increase in price left unaccounted for, and which the hog is not responsible for.

Long speeches are being delivered in the Senate by Senator Bailey of Texas and Senator Hale of Maine against the Employers' Liability Act which was sent up from the House. The gist of the speeches is that the Act is unconstitutional, and the gist of reason of the unconstitutionality is that the Act encroaches on State Rights. In other words, the duty imposed upon the Federal Government by Article IV, Sec. 4 of the Constitution to "guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government," does not include the duty of providing regulations that shall prevent any combination of men from so maiming the masses that they look like the inmates of an Asylum of Cripples, and the several

States shall have the sovereign right to maim.

The fifth issue of "Publicity," a Los Angeles paper issued by International Typographical Union "Insurgents," sums up the "activities" in Syracuse of the Union's president Lynch in these words: "What with raising boycotts for politicians, buying supplies for the fire department, settling strikes (and strikers, too), and performing his duties as first vice president of the parent body, Lynch had not worked at his machine in the Herald office for so many months that the foreman instructed him to either go to work on the situation or relinquish it."

If it were not that the passage expressly mentions Lynch's name, and if, in the enumeration of "activities," the passage had incorporated "working at his printers' trade by soliciting, for his private and wildcat journalistic ventures, subsidies from mine owners, and threatening adverse comments if not gratified," one would swear "Publicity" had in mind David C. Coates, one time a passes-using "Labor" member of the Colorado Legislature, and now "working" in Spokane.

There are now five big "inquiries" going on—without counting the late inquiry into the Allds corruption charges at Albany, there is the insurance inquiry; the inquiry into the meat packers; the Pinchot-Ballinger inquiry; the Pittsburgh graft inquiry; the Ship-Subsidy bill inquiry. These are the leading ones, there a lot of others, without mentioning the Standard Oil, which has become a permanent affair. Does this mean a spasm of purity, resolved to throttle impurity? Or does it mean that the impurity has swollen to such size that it has burst open the lid which kept the impurity covered?

Addressing the St. Francis Xavier Alumni Sodality on March 30th, and after burning the regulation candle to the Capitalist Dragon with the regulation Roman Catholic politician pastebord sings at Socialism—a performance, it would seem without which no Roman Catholic solemnity is complete in these days—Archbishop Farley pronounced New York "the Rome of the New World." Is the pronouncement in line with the rumors that begin to come from Europe to the effect that the political reign of the papacy is being made too hot for it even in Catholic Rome, and that a transplantation is contemplated to New York? For a dauntless fighter of Socialism to appear on the stage in the role of a runaway is hardly likely to inspire confidence, even to his claque.

As though it were a matter of course, and nothing wrong about it, the "United Mine Workers' Journal" of March 24 sums up the deliberations at the conventions held between the mine owners and the mine workers with these words: "One amusing thing of it all is the fact that while in the heat of debate a stranger would conclude that nothing but a fist fight would settle it, but just as soon as the convention adjourns the matter is dropped and they mingle together with great freedom, often joking over the lively scrap they had." The hypocrite is bad enough; but about him there is the redeeming feature that he has a sense of right and wrong. Far worse than the hypocrite is he whose conscience is so callous that he has lost all sense of right and wrong. From the former there is some hope; there is none from the latter.

From his Atlanta prison cell, where he is serving a 15 years' sentence for violation of the Federal banking laws, Charles W. Morse proclaims that his methods were not open to criticism as "they were, as all my associates knew, the methods of business men in all large cities in this country!" So might a healthy tuberculosis germ, fresh from infecting a human lung, declare: "It is false that I infected anybody. My methods were, as all my associates knew, the methods of healthy tuberculosis bacteria in all weakened lungs in this country." Any difference?

Now it is breaking out in Mississippi. Here, in New York State, a Senator, Ben Conger by name, admitted he had bribed another Senator, Allds; had Allds investigated, convicted and forced out of the Senate, and thereupon Conger, the self-confessed bribe-giver, is claiming immunity on the ground that his confession will cause purification. In Mississippi another State Senator, Theodore Bilbo, confesses hav-

RETROSPECT OF THE STRIKE

The Philadelphia bonfire is now merely smoldering; the general strike is called off; what remains, and remains nominally only, is the original strike of the Rapid Transit employees; and that is merely dragging its slow and pathetic length to final extinction—in the regulation style.

In this year of grace 1910, and as though the last thirty years' veritable shower of experience had fallen upon their backs to as little purpose as water falls upon the backs of ducks, thousands of workmen in Philadelphia were seen to strike an attitude which marked their move Ichabod.

The workman who recognizes the right of the employer to the plant, and in the same breath, demands higher wages, kicks himself to pieces. If the employer has such a right, then wage slavery is an inevitable consequence. If the employer has such a right, then the demand, on the part of Labor, for a higher price is as absurd as if a mutton chop in the butcher's stall were to strike for being sold at the market price. If the employer is entitled to "his plant" then Labor is a merchandise with no more "rights" than any other bundle of

goods, or lot of cattle on the hoof. The demand for higher wages is permissible only to men who use the demand as a step towards casting off the yoke of wage slavery.

The workman who would dictate how the employer shall conduct his business, and yet would leave the responsibility with the employer, that workman pronounces himself an absurdity. No rights without obligations. The Right to dictate how a plant shall be run is permissible only to men who, consciously, are drilling themselves to couple Obligation with Right: to assume the full control, thereby to assume all the Obligations that control implies.

The workman who rises in revolt against any one employer, and yet seeks to curry favor with any others, looking for support from them with such sentences as there are "a large number of fair dealing and honest employers of labor," as the call for a general strike contained,—such workmen have no more knowledge of what the employing class is than a man, who would seek to extract sunbeams out of cucumbers, has knowledge of the quality of the vegetable, or the composition of sunbeams.

Such "fighters" start on the run.

In other words, the workman who believes in being "practical," it not being "practical" to see things as they are; the workman who believes in being "diplomatic," it being "undiplomatic" to show your teeth in battle; the workman who believes in "going slow," it being "going too fast" to get out of the wet; the workman who does not believe in "high-spun theories," it being a "high-spun theory" to recognize facts—such a workman may be living, anatomically speaking, in the 20th Century, spiritually speaking he is living fully two centuries back. He is like a frog in suspended animation caught in a rock—and that rock is the Civic Federationized A. F. of L., which to save from being cracked open by the blows of the Socialist Labor Party, the so-called Socialist party "self-sacrificingly" turned itself into a buffer for, and is now receiving the condign punishment of the "self-sacrifice" by having duly become, what to become such conduct condemned it in advance, "a hissing and a byword to the wage workers of America."

HUNGARIAN SOCIALIST LABOR FEDERATION

IN NATIONAL CONVENTION SUPPORTS S. L. P. STAND.

Adheres to S. L. P. Declaration on Economic Organization and Rejects I'm-a-Bumianna—Reports Good Growth of Organization in Membership and Readers of Official Journal—Seven Organizers Steadily Agitating.

The seventh annual convention of the Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation, held in New York, March 26, 27, 28, was the most momentous since the organization of that body. The decisions of the convention are fully in support of the S. L. P. principles and tactics, so long proven to be correct, by a large majority. On the question of economic organization, the Federation takes the position of the S. L. P. by re-adopting the joint resolution of the S. L. P. and I. W. W. which was presented by the delegates of those organizations at the International Socialist Congress of Stuttgart in 1907, and repudiates the subsequently started so-called I. W. W. under the leadership of Trautmann-St. John, by the adoption of the following resolution:

1. "The Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation of America accepts the joint resolution of the S. L. P. and I. W. W. laid before the Stuttgart International Socialist Congress, as its declaration of principles."
2. "Whereas, The 'I. W. W.' under the leadership of Trautmann and St. John took a stand contrary to the principles of said resolution, be it
3. "Resolved, That the said 'I. W. W.' is not regarded by the Federation as acting in accordance with the principles of the Stuttgart Resolution."

After adopting the above resolution by a large majority, the convention went further by instructing its N. E. C. members, national secretary and the editor of the Federation's official organ, "Nepakarat," to become members of the S. L. P.

It also instructed the N. E. C. of the Federation to convey the property of its official organ "Nepakarat" to the N. E. C. of the S. L. P., as required by the Party's constitution, with the proviso that the management of the paper be left to the Federation.

The convention decided to adhere strictly to the Party's policy and instructed all the Federation's officers to carry out this mandate. In the matter of the McKees Rocks strike and Organizer Charles Rothfischer's activity therein on behalf of the Trautmann-St. John element, Rothfischer stated that he never intended to work in opposition to the S. L. P., that he was unaware of it being wrong so to act; that he admits a blunder was made by him in his reports where he used improper expressions toward the Party's membership, and promised to be more careful in the future; he also stated that at all the McKees Rocks meetings only S. L. P. literature was handled by him.

The Federation expects to issue "Nepakarat" three times a week beginning May of this year, and issues a call for funds in order to make the paper a daily in the near future. A new national executive committee was elected with two vacancies still to be filled. The following compose the committee at present: B. Spal, D. Lang, M. Gross, E. Rosenberg and L. Goldberger. Charles Rothfischer was re-elected national secretary and Louis Basky was re-elected editor of the official organ, "Nepakarat."

The Federation has 56 branches with a total membership of about 1,500; it has one national organizer and six state organizers in the field continually, and its income last year amounted to \$9,055.67, its expenses \$8,936.76. It owns a printing plant and a large library.

The organization, as a whole, is made up of excellent men and carries on a lively agitation all year around; it is steadily increasing in membership as well as in readers of its official organ, and has a promising future before it as a part of the American Labor Movement.

There were 40 delegates present at the convention representing 29 branches, 3 delegates representing state organizations in Missouri, Pennsylvania and New York, one delegate representing the N. E. C. of the Federation and two fraternal delegates from the S. L. P. Nineteen new branches were organized this year with a total of 358 new members, and over 1,000 new readers were added to the mailing list of "Nepakarat."

Numerous congratulatory telegrams were received during the sessions from sympathizers and organizations, and the S. L. P. may be congratulated upon having so strong and ready an ally among the Hungarians in this country.

N. S.

EXPLODES ABSURDITIES.

Byron W. Holt on High Prices of Living.

Byron W. Holt, ex-editor of Moody's Magazine, in a talk before the Collectivist Society, N. Y., on April 1, paid his respects to those capitalists and capitalist apologists who have been advancing all sorts of absurd notions to explain the rise of prices. The speaker frequently took issue with the assertions of James J. Hill and with Secretary of Agriculture Wilson. He pointed out, among other things, that the reason the farmer boys came to the cities was that country land had grown to be too expensive for them to buy.

"Bradstreet's tables show that from July, 1896, to January, 1910, the cost of living advanced more than 61 per cent. in New York City," said Holt. "Sauerbeck's tables in London show that the cost of living in England has advanced only 30 per cent. in the same time."

"The increased cost of living here in New York can't be due to wasteful and needless expenditures for luxuries, fads, and fancies, as some people say it is," he continued, "because comparatively few of our citizens (one out of every forty-five) can fairly be accused of indulging in luxury and finery. The number of such indulgers, too, is not much greater than fourteen years ago. And it is the prices of necessities—pork, flour, eggs, beans, potatoes, codfish, and cotton goods—that have advanced most, and not the

prices of luxuries like sugar, tea, silk, and silverware. In fact, the prices of the latter commodities are actually lower than they were in 1896. Increased demand for luxuries, indeed, would seem to increase, not the price of necessities, but the prices of luxuries. J. J. Hill's theory that the cause of the increased cost of living is extravagance is wrong.

"Neither is the increased cost of living due to the pure food laws, as some people say. If some deeper cause were not at work the price of the genuine commodities would remain stationary, while the bogus substitute would simply continue to be sold at a lower price."

"Freight rates on most articles have changed but little in the last fourteen years. So the increased cost of living can't be due to freight rates. Labor unions, like the Window Glass Workers' Union, some years ago, occasionally corner the labor market and increase the price of the particular product of the union's members temporarily. But this has hitherto been successfully offset by mechanical inventions and by tariff changes, or other economic shiftings. If labor unions, also, were the cause of the steadily increasing cost of living, wages would increase at least as fast as prices. As a matter of fact, wages in the last fourteen years have only increased 20 per cent., while prices have risen 60 per cent."

"J. J. Hill, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, and others are wrong when they say that farm boys are 'lured' to the city by the 'brightly lighted streets,' etc. As a matter of fact, three-fourths of these farm boys do not hope to inherit any of the land in their neighborhood. They see no hope of ever buying it. Millions of farmer boys and girls are virtually forced off the farms and into the cities by the high prices of lands."

PANAMA "PROGRESS."

The pace with which the slaughter and crippling of Panama Canal workers proceeds is vividly presented in a show case window on Second avenue near Twelfth street, this city. Not that it is the intention of the proprietors of the show case in question to produce a picturesque exhibition of maiming of workmen: they are rather using the pictures as an advertisement.

The show case happens to be the display window of a concern which makes artificial limbs, The Artificial Aluminum Hide and Limb Co. In it are contained two photographs, the one showing a picture of 13 "legs" and one "arm" which were shipped to Panama on September 17, 1909; the other photo shows a picture of 18 "legs" shipped on December 9, 1909. In the glass case and attached to the photos are typewritten slips from the Isthmian Canal Commission one of which certifies that this artificial limb manufacturing company makes the kind of "game leg" which government requirements call for. The firm, no doubt, considers the horrible spectacle a good "card" for itself, forgetful of the lesson of maiming of life and limb which its pictures show going on at Panama Canal.

PHILADELPHIA S. L. P. BUILDING UP.

The Socialist Labor Party Section in Philadelphia has been slowly and quietly adding to its membership for the last few months until now it has about forty members on its rolls. Such is the information which Comrade David Shapire, formerly S. P. and now S. L. P., conveyed last Friday in speaking about matters Philadelphian. Shapire has just arrived in this city.

The party members in Philadelphia expect to launch and continue a spirited campaign as soon as open air work permits. They have built up their forces for vigorous agitation. The situation is very promising for the party. Shapire expected to see more additions to the S. L. P. from S. P. ranks. "The scales are falling from the eyes of many of their members. The influence of their local lights over their followers has been shattered, and they are catching on to their national idols."

In speaking of the disposal of the literature which was sent to Philadelphia to give to the strikers, Shapire said it was distributed at union meetings and at strikers' meetings. The carmen's interest in the S. L. P. was aroused when a lecture was announced on "Lessons of the Strike." On this occasion the S. L. P. hall was packed, the audience being mostly trolley-men. Thus the sound principles of the S. L. P. are reaching the minds of Philadelphia's workmen. The party members there will seek to gather all promising material now.

HARMONY MYTH PRICKED

THIS TIME COLUMBUS, O., CAR-MEN GET LESSON.

"Public" Press and Railway Company Had Chloroformed Men—Fifty Discharged for Joining Union and Harmony Howl Loses Its Charm—A. F. of L. in Control.

Columbus, O., March 31.—The much praised "brotherly" relations between the Columbus street car company and its employees are said to be in a fair way of becoming ruptured. Formerly the "public" press and car company officials were loud in their protestations of the amiability between company and men, and some of the workers were lulled to sleep by this clatter, while others who knew instinctively the statements to be lies, simply swallowed the talk and said nothing, feeling their jobs were at stake if they retorted. Suddenly, however, the situation is altogether changed. The men decided that there wasn't "harmony" enough between themselves and the bosses, and they made up their minds to ask for a bigger "harmony" slice. And so the fraternal bond suffered a snapping.

A few weeks ago the street car men began organizing into a union. Their object was to secure the wages which had been promised them five years ago, namely, twenty-five cents an hour. To show how unpleasantly it regarded this move of its employees, the railway company sacked about fifty of the union men. This action but stimulated the employees to form an organization, so last Tuesday about 500 met at the hall, 121 1/2 East Town street, and perfected organization. They demand the re-instatement of the men who have been discharged for union activity, and also ask for the twenty-five cents wage per hour, and double pay for extra time served. Frequently, particularly during the summer months, conductors and motormen who finish their work early in the afternoon, after toiling since day-break, are called out in the early evening for two hours "tripper" service. For this extra inconvenience the men ask double remuneration.

As usual, it is the American Federation of Labor into whose fold the workmen are marching. What this means may easily be inferred from a statement made by General Superintendent White. Expressing himself upon the situation he said: "It don't amount to a row of pins. The men are afraid to strike and they know it." The superintendent evidently feels his company safe with the men organized in the A. F. of L.

The national organizer, Fred Fay, in charge of the union, said "It is not our purpose to bring about a strike. We feel that we have a right to organize and demand our rights. We will do all in our power to arbitrate the matter. Then, if nothing can be done, there is only one alternative, and that will be to strike."

Of course the company says it "can't" grant the increase asked for. That's the usual stereotyped rejoinder when workmen request an advance in wages, be it ever so slight. The men are not satisfied with the answer.

In their formal call for a meeting for the purpose of unionizing, in referring to their recent petition for a wage increase, the committee declared in writing that "General Manager E. K. Stewart not only ignored our request, but belittled and ridiculed us by advising that we economize by eating beans and rice." In the agitation that has ensued "beans and rice for street car men" has been a slogan among the prime movers in the new union.

LOCKOUT OF 1,500,000 THREATENED.

Berlin, April 2.—A gigantic lockout, initiated by 23,000 employers of labor and involving directly and indirectly 1,500,000 workmen, appears inevitable in the German building trades.

It is expected to begin April 14. The war is the culmination of a long series of disputes between organizations of employers and workmen over the questions of wages and hours. The Minister of Trade has been asked to intervene as mediator.

When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend.

SAN FRANCISCO LETTER

SHORT REVIEW OF EVENTS TO THE FORE IN CITY.

Farm Lords Hate Jap Workers, and Desire A. F. of L.'s Aid to Oust Them—"What's Tactics?" Says S. P. Paper—Exploiters' Greed for Child Labor.

San Francisco, Calif., March 29.—Will the "Smoke" lick Jeffries? Can Big Jim get into condition? How many rounds will the mill go? How "fat" will Gleason be after the fight? These are a few of the questions which the "public" press is careful to keep before the minds of the workers of San Francisco. 'Tis true, 'tis pity; pity 'tis, 'tis true.

"A movement to drive the Japanese from the Santa Clara Valley has been inaugurated by the Farmers' Union of that section," we are told in a local paper, and we find further on what the grievances of the farmer are. The Japanese practically make their own terms with the fruit growers throughout the southern section of the state. We are assured that they are not modest.

Now the remedy. "Impelled by a desire to co-operate with the general labor movement and having a natural aversion to the crafty Japanese, the farmers are willing to discharge their yellow help and hire white men." Perhaps the farmers feel assured that the latter will not make their own terms. Thus we find that if the contemplated steps are taken, the A. F. of L. will scab it on the "cheap" Oriental.

But Homer D. Craig, the envoy of the farmers, has yet another shot in the locker. He proposes to have the school vacations changed from July and August to August and September in order that the farmers may exploit the school children in the orchards. Homer says that it will afford the children an ideal vacation. The exploiter of child labor is ever hideous, let him wear what mask he may.

Last Saturday was "Tag Day." On this day the school children were to sell tags for the benefit of the Children's Hospital, an institution supported by public charity. A worthy cause we were told. But we never hear of any movement to tear down the shameful tenements in the North Beach which are a very paradise for disease. Nobody seems to see the thousands of newsboys and messenger boys that run around under their very noses,—these boys with gray sickly faces who are rotting body and soul on the pavements of the city. None of the real nice charitable ladies ever notice the weak puny cash girls

when they are doing their shopping. Of the thousands of child slaves in the San Francisco factories they never even dream. It has been well said that the rich will do anything for the poor but get off their backs.

To return to the tags. In the schools a certain Roman Catholic father, Crowley by name, made the rounds slurring woman's suffrage and saying that a woman's public activities should be confined to charitable work. As a result he antagonized the girl pupils and many of them refused point blank to take any tags. But they were forced to take them nevertheless. However the most of them returned them unsold.

A motion was made in the Labor Council to admit colored persons to the unions. It was referred to the organizing committee, where it will probably disappear.

Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president of the University of California, lately returned from Europe, has the following to say of the German Socialist movement. "The Socialists, as a political party, are gaining strength in Germany. They gained a little after the fall of the late Von Buelow ministry, and they have won considerable strength from the very recent suppression of the populace in the agitation for the reform of the suffrage basis in Prussia. They are much less theoretical than they used to be, and therefore milder.

"You could more appropriately call the Socialists the Progressive or Radical party of Germany," says the party of the Left. Since they have become more practical they have drawn over to them many persons who, while willing to take sides with the radical party, would not care to be classified with the outright theoretical Socialist movement. To-day the Socialist party in Germany is doing things, and it is temporarily satisfied with many reforms which would never be accepted by the theoretical Socialists of other days."

The Social Democratic Central Committee of Milwaukee, is branching out. They sent a moving appeal for funds to the San Francisco Labor Council. The heartless Council contemptuously filed it.

"As to whether or not we all agree on a platform, or a question of tactics, this is of little consequence, compared with our unanimity on the great vital issues underlying our superficial differences of opinion. It is enough if we all agree that the present anarchistic system should be abolished, and that the outgrown competitive system of production for profit should be superseded by a co-operative system of production for use."—Oakland "World" of March 19. This is true "tolerance" as it is found only in the S. P.

Some of the Union Labor Party supervisors are turning their positions into money. One, Bob Knowles, an ex-labor fakir, is agent for an ice concern. The saloon men, fearing his influence on the Police Commission, give him all their trade. Another, Loughery by name and a practical politician by profession, is the agent for a surety company. The other surety companies might as well close shop for all the trade they do. Blackmail, that's all.

All the old Ruef and Schmitz satellites are back into prominence. The old time police graft machine is running along at a great clip. It is said that more protection money is being paid now than ever before. Chinese lottery, fan-tan and chuck-a-luck houses are doing business at the same old before the fire stand. Even a stranger could find a poker game any old time. The lid is off and the hectic life of the Tenderloin has increased to a boiling point. His Honor the Mayor said before election that he would make San Francisco the Paris of America. Perhaps this is what he meant.

Edward Cahill, feature specialist of the S. F. "Call," has delivered himself of the following foolishness: "Every function of government is Socialism." Eddie must have attended some Socialist party lectures.

Alex. Ralph.

SUPPRESSING LABOR NEWS

HOW THE CAPITALIST PRESS DELIBERATELY LIES ON STRIKES, ON INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS, AND CRIMES OF EMPLOYERS—TYPICAL CASES BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

"In a trial in a great city it was brought out by sworn testimony that, during a recent labor struggle which involved teamsters on one hand and the department stores and mail-order houses on the other, the employers had plotted to provoke the strikers to violence by sending a long line of strike-breaking wagons out of their way to pass a lot on which the strikers were meeting. These wagons were the bait to a trap, for a strong force of policemen was held in readiness in the vicinity, and the governor of the state was at the telephone ready to call out the militia if a riot broke out. Fortunately, the strikers restrained themselves, and the trap was not sprung. It is easy to imagine the headlines that would have been used if labor had been found in so diabolical a plot. Yet the newspapers unanimously refused to print this testimony."

Such is one of the teeming revelations of the conduct of the capitalist press in relation to the news which is of importance to the working class, made by Prof. Edward Alsworth Ross in an article entitled "The Suppression of Important News," appearing in the March "Atlantic Monthly." The deliberate deceit, misrepresentation and mutilation which information on strikes, unemployment, and criminal acts of employers is forced to undergo at the hands of the mouthpieces of the capitalist class, make a thrilling arraignment which every workman should ponder and digest. It will equip him to refute and ram down their utterers' throats the lying stories constantly set afloat to befuddle and bamboozle and divide the working class; it will also steel him in the determination to work unflinchingly for the support and spreading the press of his class, which alone can be depended on to give him the facts his enemies would fain keep him blinded to.

The varied specific instances given by Ross in support of his indictment against the press of the master class embrace, he says, only a third of the material that has come to his attention.

"A prominent Philadelphia clothier visiting New York," Prof. Ross continues, "was caught perverting boys, and cut his throat. His firm being a heavy advertiser, not a single paper in his home city mentioned the tragedy. The firm in question has a large branch in a Western city. There too the local press was silent."

"In this same Western city the vice-president of this firm was indicted for bribing an alderman to secure the passage of an ordinance authorizing the firm to bridge an alley separating two of its buildings. Representatives of the firm requested the newspapers in which it advertised to ignore the trial. Accordingly the five English papers published no account of the trial, which lasted a week, and disclosed highly sensational matter. Only the German papers sent reporters to the trial and reported the proceedings."

"In a great jobbing center," Prof. Ross continues, "one of the most prominent cases of the United States District Attorney, was the prosecution of certain firms for misbranding goods. The facts brought out appeared in the press in the smaller centers, but not a word was printed in the local papers. In another center, four firms were fined for selling potted cheese which had been treated with preservatives. The local newspapers stated the facts, but withheld the names of the firms."

But it is in what directly concerns the workers that the most odious misrepresentation and suppression takes place:

"During labor disputes the facts are usually distorted to the injury of labor."

In one case, strikers held a meeting on a vacant lot enclosed by a newly erected billboard. Forthwith appeared in a yellow journal professing warm friendship for labor, a front-page cut of the billboard and a lurid story of how the strikers had built a 'stockade,' behind which they intended to bid defiance to the bluecoats. It is not surprising that when the van bringing these lying sheets appeared in their quarters of the city, the libeled men overturned it."

In the same city where the agent provocateurs laid their plot to goad the strikers into violence as a pretext for calling out the militia, "during a strike of the elevator men in the large stores, the business-agent of the elevator-starters' union was beaten to death, in an alley behind a certain emporium, by a 'strong-arm' man hired by that firm. The story, supported by affidavits, was given by a responsible lawyer to three newspaper men, each of whom accepted it as true, and promised to print it. The account never appeared."

"In another city the sales-girls in the big shops had to sign an exceedingly mean and oppressive contract which, if generally known, would have made the firm odious to the public. A prominent social worker brought these contracts, and evidence as to the bad conditions that had become established under them, to every newspaper in the city. Not one would print a line on the subject."

"On the outbreak of a justifiable street-car strike the newspapers were disposed to treat it in a sympathetic way. Suddenly they veered, and became unanimously hostile to the strikers. Inquiry showed that the big merchants had threatened to withdraw their advertisements unless the newspapers changed their attitude."

"In the summer of 1908 disastrous fires raged in the northern Lake country, and great areas of standing timber were destroyed. A prominent organ of the lumber industry belittled the losses, and printed reassuring statements from lumbermen who were at that very moment calling upon the state for a fire patrol. When taxed with the deceit, the organ pleaded its obligation to support the market for the bonds which the lumber companies in the Lake region had been advertising in its columns."

"Municipal ownership" employees fare no better at the hands of the press of the master class than do those of private concerns, Prof. Ross shows. "On account of agitating for teachers' pensions, a teacher was summarily dismissed by a corrupt school-board, in violation of their own published rule regarding tenure. An influential newspaper published the facts of the school-board grafting brought out in the teacher's suit for reinstatement until, through his club affiliations, a big merchant was induced to threaten the paper with the withdrawal of his advertising. No further reports of the revelations appeared."

"During the struggle of carriage-drivers for a six-day week, certain great dailies lent themselves to a concerted effort of the livermen to win public sympathy by making it appear that the strikers were interfering with funerals. One paper falsely stated that a strong force of police was being held in reserve in case of 'riots,' and that policemen would ride beside the non-union drivers of hearses. Another, under the misleading headline, 'Two Funerals Stopped by Striking Cabmen,' described harmless colloquies between hearse-drivers and pickets. This was followed up with a solemn editorial, 'May a Man Go to His Long Rest in Peace?' although, as a matter of fact, the strikers had no intention of interfering with funerals."

Another vital issue in which the capitalist barefacedly perverts the "news" it feeds out to those simple-minded enough to believe it, is of prime importance just now, when men are daily blowing out their brains due to unemployment and consequent starvation. This is the "Judge" doughnut "Prosperity" howl. On this head Prof. Ross says:

"The alacrity with which many dailies serve as mouthpieces of the financial powers came out very clearly during the recent industrial depression. The owner of one leading newspaper called his reporters together and said in effect, 'Boys, the first of you who turns in a story of a lay-off or a shut-down, gets the sack.' Early in the depression the newspapers teemed with glowing accounts of the resumption of steel mills and the revival of business, all baseless. After harvest time

they began to chirp 'Prosperity,' 'Bumper Corps,' 'Farmers Buying Automobiles.' In cities where banks and employers offered clearing-house certificates instead of cash, the press usually printed fairy tales of the enthusiasm with which these makeshifts were taken by depositors and workmen. The numbers and sufferings of the unemployed were ruthlessly concealed from the reading public. A mass meeting of men out of work was represented as 'anarchistic,' or 'instigated by the Socialists for political effect.' In one daily appeared a despatch under the heading 'Five Thousand Jobs Offered; Only Ten Apply.' It stated that the Commissioner of Public Works of Detroit, misled by reports of dire distress, set afoot a public work which called for five thousand men. Only ten men applied for work, and all these expected to be bosses. Correspondence with the official established the fact that the number of jobs offered was five hundred, and that three thousand men applied for them!"

Such are the lies the capitalist press feeds its readers on! Such is the misinformation handed out to the workers by their masters, who then have the sublimated "gall" to call their victims ignorant and uninformed. And the writer in the "Atlantic Monthly" unerringly puts his finger on the cause therefor: "When news-columns and editorial page are a mere incident in the profitable sale of mercantile publicity"—advertising in some cases constitutes ninety per cent. of a paper's total revenues, he says—"it is strictly 'businesslike' to let the big advertisers censor both."

"Of course," Prof. Ross goes on, "you must not let the cat out of the bag, or you will lose readers, and thereupon advertising. 'As the publicity expert, Deweese, frankly puts it, 'The reader must be flimflammed with the idea that the publisher is really publishing the newspaper or magazine for him.' The wise owner will 'maintain the beautiful and impressive bluff of running a journal to influence public opinion, to purify politics, to elevate public morals, etc.' Handled as a 'commercial proposition,' the newspaper dares not suppress the news beyond a certain point, and it can always proudly point to the unsuppressed news as proof of its independence and public spirit."

Know what a "sacred cow" is? Listen: "On the desk of every editor and sub-editor run by a capitalist promoter now under prison sentence lay a list of sixteen corporations in which the owner was interested. This was to remind them not to print anything damaging to these concerns. In the office these corporations were jocularly known as 'sacred cows.'"

The natural growth of the herd of these "sacred cows" venerated by the daily press is shown to be astounding to one little versed in the ins and outs of sacrosanct business. "Formerly," says the author, "readers who understood why accidents and labor troubles never occur in department stores," etc., "could still expect from their journal an ungloved freedom in dealing with gas, electric, railroad and banking companies. But naturally, when the shares of a newspaper lie in the safe-deposit box cheek by jowl with gas, telephone, and pipeline stock, a tenderness for these collateral interests is likely to affect the news columns."

"Likely to"? Aye, inevitably must, so long as the workers allow themselves to be bamboozled to their own undoing by the blatant, lying press of their exploiters, and fail to build up, strengthen, and above all spread everywhere the press which makes for their emancipation. Spread the Party Press!

For the Student

Communist Manifesto	\$10
Lasalle's Open Letter	10
Life of Engels	10
Ninth Convention S. L. P.	10
No Compromise	10
Socialism, What It Is	10
Workingmen's Program	10
Two Pages from Roman History	15
American Industrial Evolution ..	15
Value, Price, and Profit	15
As to Politics	20
Flashlights Amsterdam Con- gress	25
Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis ..	25
Napoleon	25
S. L. P. Report to Stuttgart ..	25
Congress	25

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place, New York.

Until the workers know Socialism they are the hopeless victims of Capitalism. Spread the light!

THE WORKER'S HELL

IT IS POVERTY—SAPS HIS MIND AND STRENGTH—HOW HE CAN CLIMB OUT OF IT.

It is not a crime to be discontented, on the contrary it is the highest of virtues. The people who say that discontent is criminal are liars and the truth is not in them. And in most cases they are either thieves or the spokesmen of thieves who desire to hold on to their plunder, or to secure a share of the stolen goods from the original thieves.

By far the greatest cause of discontent is poverty, or the fear of poverty. The Scottish philosopher, Thomas Carlyle, said that poverty was "the only hell that the Englishman was afraid of." Fewer people to-day trouble themselves about the hell of theologians. Its temperature is abating, but the temperature of the hell of poverty on this earth is steadily rising.

The thieves and robbers of society stand on the brink and spray the premises with the hose of organized charity in the hope of lowering the temperature—they sprinkle hell with good intentions, and gain a reputation as philanthropists thereby, while at the same time strengthening the wills of the pit. Others contribute their individual drop of cold water to cool the tongues tormented in the flame, while others, the most cunning and impudent of all, preach contentment to the inmates, and wax eloquent on the blessings of poverty.

But despite the efforts of fools, knaves, thieves and liars, this hell grows ever hotter and its population increases to the dread and alarm of those whose efforts are merely to keep it within such bounds that it may not become dangerous to themselves.

Poverty, instead of a blessing, is the greatest curse of the age. Compared with it all other ills are insignificant. In fact it is the cause of nearly all other evils that can be mentioned.

Poverty means other things besides want, hunger and physical deprivation. It means filth of body and mind; it means sickness, disease and death; it means war, murder and crime of all kinds; it means the destruction of children in factory and sweat-shop; it means the damnation and degradation of women physically and mentally on the streets and in the houses of prostitution; it means the breaking-up of homes, the destruction of family life and the debasement of marriage relations; it is the source of drunkenness, debauchery, gambling and unnatural vices. Poverty is the sum of all human villainies.

It evolves and becomes ever more hideous in its development. The poverty of a tribe of savages is far different from the poverty of the slums of a great city. The poverty of the middle ages bears no comparison whatever to the poverty of the homeless tramp of modern times, the "spent workman" for whom the thieves of society have no further use. The poverty of a century ago lacked the sordid, degrading, body and soul crushing features of the poverty of modern society; the liars and hypocrites try to leave the impression that they are the same.

Out of poverty to-day comes little or nothing that is great or noble or grand. Its tendency is to dwarf, cripple and destroy the mind as well as the body. For the poverty-stricken of the present age, the works of the great minds of the race are almost a closed book. It is well-nigh impossible for them to comprehend the higher and grander things of life, when their entire energy is expended, as it must be, in a ceaseless and desperate struggle with poverty. They are not the beneficiaries of civilization but its victims. Poverty to-day is the one great barrier to human progress and the advance of the race to higher and better things.

But just as a few manage to climb out of the pit of poverty, though thousands are hurled in where one climbs out, so there are those in the pit who in spite of their surroundings have studied the conditions so as to seek a way out. They are those whose discontent has developed from the aimless to the definite, from the ignorant to the intelligent. They have examined the walls of the pit, know how they are constructed, how they are supported, and how they can be levelled and the prisoners of poverty set free.

The wall of our present hell is the private ownership of the means of wealth production, and while it stands we must remain in poverty. It can not be scaled, it must be battered down. The ownership and control of the means of life by the thieves of society is the only cause of modern poverty. It is the barrier that must be swept away if we are to become free of the hell in which it confines us. Those who are on the other side may pity us, may attempt to console us with lies or insult us with charity, but they will never make any effort to weaken the wall; on the contrary, they will continually try to strengthen it.

Examine it as minutely as you please,

look at it from any angle, and you will always find that it is this private control of the means of life by a class, that stands between you and the satisfaction of your desires.

But even now the weapon is being forged that can bring freedom, the battering ram before which the wall of the hell of poverty will crumble and collapse. It is the Socialist ballot and organization. It is the weapon of intelligent discontent.

Millions to-day are using it, and the walls of the capitalist inferno are trembling under its strokes throughout the length and breadth of the hell we call the civilized world. But still more power is wanted, more strength is needed and numbers bring strength. You, reader, are wanted to add your power, you and your fellows. We who write suffer with you. By our united efforts alone, by the efforts of our class, can we break our prison walls and become free men and women. No one is too weak to help in the work; there is a part, however small, that everyone can take.

Though you may not be able to speak in public or to write, still you can do your part, a part just as necessary, honorable and effective; a part that will count in the total result for just as much as any other man's, seeing that you have done what you could. Have you power to organize? It is needed. Can you attend to the necessary details, the routine, of a Socialist branch? That is also necessary. Can you distribute literature, give your presence at meetings, talk with your fellow-sufferers in office and factory, contribute your mite to pushing the cause that means your freedom from the hell of poverty? If you can do one or some of these things, your help is needed. There is a place for you where you can employ your energy to achieve the common emancipation of your class, and through it lift the world to a higher and nobler plane.—The New World.

"The People"

Official Organ of and Owned by the Australian Socialist League and Socialist Labor Party.

A Weekly Paper published for the purpose of spreading Socialist Principles and organizing Socialist Thought. Its mission is to educate and prepare the working class for the approaching day of their emancipation from wage slavery; to point the way to class-conscious organization for economic and political action that the days of capitalist bondage might be quickened into the dead things of the past.

Every Wage Worker Should Read It.

Published by Workingmen
Written by Workingmen
The only STRAIGHTOUT, UNCOMPROMISING SOCIALIST PAPER circulating in Australasia.

TRUTHFUL No Literary Tricks
SOUND No Labor Skinkers
SCIENTIFIC No Political Trimmings
BUT AN OUTSPOKEN ADVOCATE OF REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALISM.

Subscription Price (outside Australasia), \$2 per year; \$1 for 6 months.
Send Subscriptions to
The WEEKLY PEOPLE,
28 City Hall Place, New York.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE

AN ADDRESS delivered by DANIEL DE LEON, under the auspices of the Socialist Women of Greater New York.

The author presents the subject historically, showing that Woman's Suffrage is but a part of the Suffrage Question, which in turn is but a feature of Class Rule—the Modern Social Question.

The Topic Groupings Are:
WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE
THE CLASS STRUGGLE
THE SUFFRAGE
ARGUMENTS OF ANTIS
ARGUMENTS OF PROS
CONCLUSIONS

Paper, 48 Pages. Price 10 Cents.
12 Copies, \$1.00.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place, New York.

Franz von Sickingen

By Ferdinand Lassalle

Translated from the German by DANIEL DE LEON

A Historic Tragedy of Present and Palpitating Interest.

READY FOR DELIVERY

CLOTH, PRICE \$1.00

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.

28 City Hall Place, New York.

AN ANTI-SOCIALIST MEETING

BY LOUIS C. FRAINA.

True to its motto,—"Semper Idem, Always the Same"—the Roman Catholic Church has arrayed itself against that movement which symbolizes the progressive aspirations of the Age—Socialism. By means of its time-tried weapons of anathema and misrepresentation, it seeks to retard the progress of the Socialist Movement and of Proletarian Emancipation. To further this end, a series of lectures are being held under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, at Cathedral College, 51st street and Madison avenue, New York City. A number of these lectures have already been delivered; and on Wednesday evening, March 16th, the Rev. Dr. Francis P. Duffy spoke on "The Social Value of Christianity."

Numerous have been the attempts of Capitalist retainers to demonstrate that "Socialism is a vagary"; numerous have been the charges of "immorality" and all-around devilry hurled at the Socialist Movement; numerous have been the efforts to shatter the theoretical system of Socialism; and numerous have been the ignominious defeats of those making the assault. This being so, one has ceased to take much interest in the oft-attempted denigrations of Socialist philosophy. Nevertheless, one had reason to expect a well-reasoned and substantial attack from the Rev. Dr. Duffy; for he is not a prominent professor of Psychology, Philosophy and Sociology? And, furthermore, does not the "holy Mother Church" claim to be "infallible," the depository of all truth, secular and divine?—the Roman Church has never erred, and will never err in all the future," to use the words of Pope Gregory VII.

The hall of Cathedral College is a spacious one; its decorative adornments magnificent. On the walls hang numerous paintings and reproductions of religious subjects and of Catholic prelates, ancient and modern. On the platform, at the north end of the hall, stand two statues of saints; on the wall above hangs a beautiful painting of the Madonna and her Child. All things considered, the hall seems more appropriate for the pious meditations of priests and monks in communion with God, than for the discussion of so "materialistic" a subject as Socialism.

At 8.25 o'clock, a procession of Reverend Fathers and a few special visitors marched down the center aisle, led by an old and corpulent Father clad in a cocked hat and red mantle. Having seated themselves, a few strains of music were vouchsafed an expectant audience; and then the proceedings began. A dapper young Father, well-spruced as for a social gathering, introduced, in a nervous tone of voice, the presiding officer of the evening,—the Right Rev. John Edwards, the old and corpulent Father afore-mentioned. The Right Rev. Edwards delivered a few words in eulogy of Dr. Duffy,

and he then mentioned with sorrow that much strife exists in the world; that one-half the human race, guns in hand, stand ready to kill the other half. The way to avoid this mutual slaughter, he said, is to educate the younger generation in the observance of the "Divine Law."—Such is not the case. The cause of war lies in the desire for material gain and power; the history of the Catholic Church is conclusive on this head. Was not the desire of the Roman Catholic political machine for TEMPORAL AUTHORITY the cause of many wars fought during the Middle Ages? It was this material desire for temporal power that induced Pope Urban II to preach and sanction the first Crusade. In his speech at the Council of Clermont, November 26, 1095, Urban said: "Keep the church and those in its service entirely free from all secular power. Cause the tithes due to God from all the fruits of the field to be faithfully paid; let them not be sold or held back. If anyone shall lay hands on a bishop let him be considered wholly an outlaw." By virtue of the growing power and arrogance of the nobility, coupled with the increase in the number and rebellious spirit of the feudal serfs, this ideal of papal sovereignty, first clearly enunciated by Gregory VII, was in danger of annihilation.

A happy thought struck Urban and his advisers. Why not get rid of this portion of arrogant nobles and rebellious serfs?—and what better method to do this than a war against the heathen Turks and Arabs? In such a war many of the nobles would be killed, and the Church could then (and actually did) appropriate their property; and as only serfs of energetic spirit would volunteer to fight the "Infidels," the most rebellious would thereby be gotten rid of. Hence the Crusades. The desire of the Church to gain the property of the feudal lords appears fully from a sentence in the document containing the "Privileges Granted the Crusaders," in 1145, by Eugene III. It reads: "We have also commanded that their wives and children, their property and possessions, shall be under the protection of the holy church, of ourselves, of the archbishops, bishops, and other prelates of the church of God." How easy for the prelates of the "church of God" to retain this property if the feudal owners were killed! Again, the bitter persecution of the Moors in Spain had as its object, not their conversion, but the getting control of their property by the Catholic political hierarchy. And, in our own day, what means this clamor for war with Japan to get markets in the Far East, but the desire of "Idle Capital" for material gain? In a class society, it is not man that rules property, but property rules him. Hence the desire of one-half the human race willing to slaughter the other half. And only with the abolition of

private property and class rule can war become a phantom of the past, and that time arrive.

"When the war-drum throbs no longer and the battleflags are furled

In the Parliament of Man, the Federation of the World."

After stating that "poverty is a blessing, not a curse; it must be taken as a cross and must be patiently borne, and at the end instead of thorns, thy reward will be a wreath;" that the Catholic Church stood for the lowly and oppressed, and that the poor were entitled to an "honest day's pay for an honest day's work," [see Pope Leo's Encyclical] the Right Rev. John Edwards introduced the speaker of the evening—Rev. Dr. Francis P. Duffy, Professor of Psychology, Philosophy and Sociology.

Amid applause from an audience seemingly well-fed as well as comfortably clad, and overwhelmingly anti-Socialist, Dr. Duffy stepped forward. He is a tall, thin man, of intellectual appearance, seeming as one well-versed in book-lore; cold and sceptical was the look on his face: the iron of cynicism seemed to course through his veins. The speaker's main contention was that Christianity had possessed a social value in the past; it had raised the moral tone of the community, and had espoused the cause of the poor, easing and improving their conditions; that Christianity still retains this social value, and that only by the efforts of the Church making the individual better can conditions and institutions be changed. IN SHORT, MORALIZE SOCIETY, DO NOT REVOLUTIONIZE IT. On the whole, Dr. Duffy's address was a rambling one: his denunciation of Socialism hysterical, containing not even the shreds of a real argument; and he often showed historical ignorance, aye, even twisted historical facts. Let me analyze some of his statements.

"Christianity at its inception did not concern itself with economic or social reforms. The apostles preached brotherhood—and to this is due the democracy which now prevails; but this was done, not by an appeal to class-consciousness and class hatred, but by a common consciousness for humanity."—Here Dr. Duffy ignores the historic fact that early Christianity was primarily an economic movement, its religious guise being dictated by the then existing social conditions; that it aimed at the abolition of poverty and slavery by the establishment of a universal Communism. Jesus made his appeal direct to the oppressed and disinherited: his disciples were rude workmen; he preached the emancipation of the lowly; and his early followers were slaves and propertyless freemen. The burden of the early Christian message was: the rich Scribes and Pharisees are thieves and hypocrites, who accumulate vast wealth by exploiting and robbing the poor; by virtue of this fact the toilers live in poverty, misery and degradation; all this must and will be changed: the lowly shall inherit the earth, and the first shall be last and the last first. As to "class hatred," the following saying of Jesus will demonstrate how bitterly he hated the rich, and the goal he had in view, the abolition of inequality and exploitation:—"Wo unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye shut up the kingdom of Heaven against men. . . . Wo unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye devour widows' houses, and for a pretence make long prayer: therefore ye shall receive the greater damnation." "Wo unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye pay tithe of mint and anise and cummin, and have omitted the weightier matters of the law—judgment, mercy and faith." "Ye blind guides, who strain at a gnat and swallow a camel. Wo unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye make clean the outside of the cup and of the platter, but within they are full of extortion and excess. Wo unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye are like unto whitened sepulchres, which indeed appear beautiful outward but are within full of dead men's bones and of all uncleanness. . . . Ye serpents, ye generation of vipers, how can ye escape the damnation of hell?" And in James, we have the following: "Go to, rich men, weep and howl for your miseries that shall come upon you. Your riches are corrupted, and your garments are moth-eaten. Your gold and silver is cankered; and the rust of them shall be a witness against you, and shall eat your flesh as it were fire. Ye have heaped treasure together for the last days. Behold, the hire of the laborers who have reaped down your fields, which is of you kept back by fraud, crieth; and the cries of them which have reaped are entered into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth." This of a surety demonstrates the economic basis of early Christianity—that

it aimed at social and economic reforms. It was only after its conversion into the Roman Catholic political machine, that Christianity became the mystical and introspective cult that it is at the present time, with its eyes riveted on a life to come, to the detriment and scorn of earthly existence.

"The Catholic Church played a prominent part in the re-organization of Europe after the downfall of the Roman Empire. It fostered every movement for progress and social betterment, and preserved the learning of the ancients. It sustained family life and honored the purity of woman."—In these statements a little of historic truth is mixed with a good deal of historic error.

(1) The Roman Catholic Church political machine did play a "prominent part in the re-organization of Europe"; and this establishes the fact that the Church was primarily a political organization, and only secondarily a religious one. In aiding in and maintaining this re-organization, the Roman Church stooped to all the hypocrisies, intrigues and barbarities of the Medieval Ages.

The Roman Catholic Church retained its political power as long as possible; and at the present time, when it is stripped of temporal authority, it strives to regain it: the Holy See has not renounced its cherished ideal of a Catholic world-empire, spiritual and temporal, universal in its despotism, with a central council at the Vatican. Accordingly, it follows that THE ROMAN CHURCH IS PRIMARILY A SECULAR AND POLITICAL INSTITUTION: IT IS POLITICS DRAPED IN THE DRAPERY OF RELIGIOUS FORMS; and as such open to attack by the Socialist Movement.

(2) In preserving the learning of the ancient world through the work of the monastic copyists, the Church rendered a valuable service to humanity; though its influence brought forth no great creative work, either literary or scientific. In quelling to a certain extent the naturally turbulent and destructive spirit of the barbarian invaders, Catholicism aided social development. But the movements for social progress that it fostered were movements that aimed at the firm establishment of the feudal regime. When Feudalism neared its decline, the Church bitterly opposed the progressive movements of the bourgeoisie; and it sought to retard the advance of newly-awakened Science, the hand-maid of the bourgeois revolution, by persecuting advanced thinkers and scientists. Witness the persecutions of Copernicus, Galileo, and the burning of Bruno at the stake.

(3) The third statement is wholly false. The Roman Church, as well as other forms of Christian churchianity, ever, theoretically, held woman to be a degraded and unclean being, who ruined man and introduced sin into the world, though the saintly prelates were not above using the women as the vehicles to satisfy their lust. The institution of celibacy and its consequences conclusively prove as being false the claim that the Church "sustained family life, and honored the purity of woman." By elevating celibacy into a high principle of conduct, the Church cast a reflection on natural intercourse between the sexes that inevitably led to the most monstrous excesses among clergy and laymen: it created a state of sexual perversion that brought forth an evil brood of iniquities. Lecky, in his "History of European Morals," writes:

"The writers of the Middle Ages are full of accounts of the nunneries that were like brothels, of the vast multitude of the infanticides within their walls, and of the inveterate prevalence of incest among the clergy, which rendered it necessary again and again to issue the most stringent enactments that priests should not be permitted to live with their sisters and mothers. Unnatural love, which it had been one of the great services of Christianity to almost eradicate from the world, is more than once spoken of as lingering in the monasteries; and shortly before the Reformation complaints became loud and frequent of the employment of the confessional for purposes of debauchery."

The compulsory celibacy imposed on Catholic prelates was not an aspiration after virtue and purity; it came into being due to a material necessity. The early Christian prelates married; and having children, they often stole church property to bequeath to their offspring. So common became this practice, that strenuous efforts were made by many popes to enforce clerical celibacy. Gregory VII finally instituted compulsory celibacy and claimed papal control of all church property. Compulsory celibacy did not necessarily imply abstention from sexual intercourse.

Neither were the popes, who claimed "infallibility" in wisdom and virtue, free from this taint of hypocritical lasciviousness: it permeated the Church from top

to bottom. The early popes, who were engaged in securing the temporal and spiritual authority of the Roman Church, were often men of sturdy character, free from inordinate hypocrisy and lust, who satisfied their sexual needs over-and-above-board by marriage. In the measure, however, that the papal power expanded and became secured, the Vatican became the haunt of licentiousness and debauchery. All of the later popes had numerous mistresses, and many committed incest. Pope John XII turned the papal palace into a vast seraglio, in which arose the chant of obscene songs and bacchanal revels; and so degraded was he that even his MOTHER was FORCED to submit to the perversity of his sexual nature. Pope Alexander VI had numerous mistresses, and LIVED ON INTIMATE TERMS WITH HIS OWN DAUGHTER, Lucretia Borgia, who bore him a child that was at once her brother and her son. From the tenth to the sixteenth century the "reign of the courtesans" prevailed in papal Rome. Theodore Giesinger, in his "Secrets of the Vatican," quotes the following words of Baconius, the famous apologist of the papacy: "There was a very abomination of desolation in the temple and sanctuary of the Lord. On the chair of St. Peter sat, not men, but monsters in the shape of men. Vainglorious Messianists filled with fleshly lusts, and cunning in all forms of wickedness, governed in Rome, and prostituted the chair of St. Peter for their minions and paramours."

In his book on "Woman Under Socialism," August Bebel adds this testimony: "Rome was not merely the capital of Christendom, as the residence of the Papacy. True to its antecedents during the heathen days of the Empire, Rome had become the new Babylon, the European High School of immorality; and the Papal court was its principal seat. With its downfall, the Roman Empire had bequeathed all its vices to Christian Europe. These vices were particularly nursed in Italy, whence, materially aided by the intercourse of the priesthood with Rome, they crowded into Germany. The uncommonly large number of priests, to a great extent vigorous men, whose sexual wants were intensified by a lazy and luxurious life, and who, through compulsory celibacy, were left to illegitimate or unnatural means of gratification, carried immorality into all circles of society. This priesthood became a sort of pest-like danger to the morals of the female sex in the towns and villages. Monasteries and nunneries—and their number was legion—were not infrequently distinguishable from public houses only in that the life led in them was more unbridled and lascivious, and in that numerous crimes, especially infanticide, could be more easily concealed, seeing that in the cloisters only they exercised the administration of justice who led in the wrongdoing. Often did peasants seek to safeguard wife and daughter from priestly seduction by accepting none as a spiritual shepherd who did not bind himself to keep a concubine;—a circumstance that led a Bishop of Constance to impose a 'concubine tax' upon the priests of his diocese."

The corruption of wives and maidens by the priests became so frequent, that a cry of indignation rose against the priestly "celibate" debauches. Pope Pius IV. was forced to heed this protest, and in 1560 he instituted a commission, sitting at Seville, Spain, to investigate the scandals. Sixty notaries, working thirty days, were not sufficient to take down the stories of the numerous women victims of priestly "chastity." The time of the commission was extended; but so many priests were implicated and the scandal assumed such gigantic proportions, that the investigation was suppressed. The first Napoleon ordered a similar commission in 1807; but he also was forced, by the colossal aspect of the scandals, and the rage of the French people that vented itself against the priests, to suppress the inquiry. The evidence conclusively demonstrates the falsity of Roman priestly pretensions to "celibacy."

One of the monstrous iniquities of feudalism was the "right of the first night" exacted by the feudal masters from their serfs. The bishops and prelates also rigorously, exacted this "right"; and it was they who most strongly and bitterly resisted the destruction of this iniquitous custom. The Bishops of Amiens held most stubbornly to this "right," it lasting with them until the fifteenth century.

The Roman Catholic Church is still a source of flagrant immorality and debauchery, unknown to the average layman. The interrogatories of priests to women in the confessional are an abomination. To print some of the questions asked of married women and young girls would mean being denied the mails, and imprisonment for a long term. All the known forms of the sex act, natural and unnatural, are dwelt on and elaborated minutely in detail; and the women penitents are asked whether they have indulged in any of these practices. Is it any wonder that the confessional is a haunt of moral iniquity? These teachings, which all as-

pirant-priests must thoroughly study before entering the clerical fold, are contained in the "Moralis Theologia," compiled for the use of the Catholic Church, by Alfonso Maria De'Liguori, on whom Pope Pius IX. conferred the very high and rare title of "Doctor Ecclesiae," and who is a saint of the Roman Church. This book is written in Latin, and there is no English translation of it. White, in his "Warfare of Science with Theology," mentions a French translation—"Theologia Moralis," Paris, 1834. This is not accessible to the student. An Italian translation by Robert Grassmann, "La Teologia Morale di Sant' Alfonso Maria De'Liguori: e i suoi pericoli," can be easily had of Italian radical publishers. This copy parallels the Latin text with the Italian translation.

It is thus that the "holy" Roman Catholic Church "sustained family life, and honored the purity of woman." But the Church is not wholly and alone to blame: it was itself a creature of the prevalent social conditions, in which the demon of private property and consequent sordidness held sway, chilling all the nobler sentiments of the human heart, desecrating the intellect, blasting the aspirations for a nobler life. Woman throughout the ages has been degraded and oppressed, immolated on the altar of private property. And only with the ushering in of Socialist Communism can woman's subjection become a thing of the past, and she develop into a free human being—the equal of man, toiling jointly with him for a life of happiness and beauty, when none shall oppress and degrade.

"The Church always did its duty, irrespective of the final consequences. Often did the popes excommunicate powerful kings and emperors, when they committed immoral acts or oppressed their subjects."—The Church often did excommunicate kings and emperors, but not for the reasons given by Dr. Duffy. The ambition of Roman Catholicism was a universal Church Empire: it was to organize a spiritual and temporal institution vested with despotic authority;

(Continued on page 5.)

Socialist Literature

Scan This List and See If There Is Not Something on It That You Want.

Socialism, Utopian and Scientific—

By Frederick Engels. Cloth, 50 cents.

Social and Philosophical Studies—

By Paul Lafargue. Cloth, 50 cents.

Essays on the Materialistic Conception of History—

By Antonio Labriola. Cloth, \$1.00.

Socialism and Philosophy—

By Antonio Labriola. Cloth, \$1.00.

The Physical Basis of Mind and Morals—

By M. H. Fitch. Cloth, \$1.00.

The Economic Foundations of Society—

By Achille Loria. Cloth, \$1.25.

Ancient Society: or Researches in the Lines of Human Progress; from Savagery Through Barbarism to Civilization—

By Lewis H. Morgan. Cloth, \$1.50.

Capital: A Critical Analysis of Capitalistic Production—

By Karl Marx. Cloth, \$2.00.

Paris Commune—

By Karl Marx. Cloth, 50 cents.

History of the Commune of 1871—

By Lissagaray. Cloth, 50 cents.

Wage, Labor and Capital—

(Includes an address on Free Trade)—By Karl Marx. Cloth, 50 cents.

The Ideal City—

By Cosimo Note. Cloth, 75 cents.

The Right to Be Lazy, and Other Studies—

By Paul Lafargue. Cloth, 50 cents.

N. Y. LABOR NEWS CO., 28 City Hall Place, New York.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, 49 Dubose avenue.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading room at 317 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at 1808 Elm street. General Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Headquarters of Section Portland, Oregon, S. L. P., and Scandinavian Labor Federation, 224 1/2 Washington street, Rooms 1 and 2.

Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets first and third Sunday of the month at 3 p. m., at Headquarters, 2410 East 9th street.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters, 315 Hamilton street.

Section Hartford, Conn., meets every second Wednesday in the month at 8 p. m., at Headquarters, 34 Elm street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer street, room 8. Regular meetings, second and fourth Tuesdays, of each month.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P. John Hossack, Secretary, 22 Fulton ave., Jersey City; Fred Gerold, Financial Secretary, 102 Waverly st., Jersey City, N. J.

Chicago, Illinois—The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party meets every first and third Friday, 8 p. m., at Friedman's Hall, Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women invited.

Headquarters Section Seattle, Wash., Sullivan Building, 712 First avenue, Rooms 208 and 210. P. O. Box 1854. Propaganda meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Columbia Hall, 7th avenue between Pike and Union streets.

All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Herbert Johnson, 475 Como avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

Section St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P., holds a business meeting every second and fourth Sunday in the month at 10 a. m. at Federation Hall, cor. 3rd and Wabash streets.

Section Denver meets every Sunday afternoon at 9:25—15th street. The first meeting of each month will be for business, the others for lectures. Agent of Party organs, Al Wernet, Hotel Carlton, 15th and Glenarm streets.

Section Minneapolis, Minn., S. L. P., meets the second Saturday of each month at 8 p. m., at Union Temple, Room 4. Address of Literary Agent is Peter Riel, 2316 West 21st street.

Section Boston, Mass., meets every first and third Thursday in the month, at 8 p. m., at 694 Washington street. Discussions at every meeting. All sympathizers invited.

Ancient Society

By Lewis H. Morgan

This is a great work, furnishing the ethnologic basis to the sociologic superstructure raised by Marx and Engels.

While the work needs close study most of it is easy reading. The student will read, and read, and find, each time, fresh facts not noticed before, and the opening of wider vistas not discovered at previous readings.

Those readers who have less time at their disposal may not be able to profit by the work to its full extent, but even one reading will store their minds with valuable knowledge and broaden their horizon so as to enable them to grasp the meaning of events now going on better than they could otherwise do.

The previous editions of the work were expensive, four dollars a volume being almost prohibitive, but the work is now within the reach of all.

The Labor News is prepared to furnish the work at the PRICE OF \$1.50.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., 28 City Hall Place, New York.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

EUGENE SUE'S THE MYSTERIES OF THE PEOPLE OR HISTORY OF A PROLETARIAN FAMILY ACROSS THE AGES

A FASCINATING work, thrilling as fiction, yet embracing a comprehensive history of the oppressing and oppressed classes from the commencement of the present era.

Eugene Sue wrote a romance which seems to have disappeared in a curious fashion, called "Les Mysteres du Peuple." It is the story of a Gallic family through the ages, told in successive episodes, and, so far as we have been able to read it, is fully as interesting as "The Wandering Jew" or "The Mysteries of Paris." The French edition is pretty hard to find, and only parts have been translated into English. We don't know the reason. One medieval episode, telling of the struggle of the communes for freedom is new translated by Mr. Daniel De Leon, under the title, "The Pilgrim's Shell" (New York Labor News Co.). We trust the success of his effort may be such as to lead him to translate the rest of the romance. It will be the first time the feat has been done in English.—N. Y. Sun.

14 Volumes on Sale. 5 More in Course of Publication.

THE GOLD SICKLE.....50c. THE ABBATIAL CROSIER.....50c.
THE BRASS BELL.....50c. CARLOVINGIAN COINS.....50c.
THE IRON COLLAR.....50c. THE IRON ARROW HEAD.....50c.
THE SILVER CROSS.....50c. THE INFANT'S SKULL.....50c.
THE CASQUE'S LARK.....75c. THE PILGRIM'S SHELL.....75c.
THE PONIARD'S HILT.....75c. THE IRON PINCERS.....50c.
THE BRANDING NEEDLE.....50c. THE IRON TREVET.....75c.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., 28 City Hall Place, New York

WEEKLY PEOPLE

28 City Hall Place, New York.
P. O. Box 1570. Tel. 129 New York.
Published every Saturday by the
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.
Paul Augustine, National Secretary.
Frederick W. Ball, National Treasurer.

Entered as second-class matter at the
New York Post Office, July 13, 1900.
Owing to the limitations of this office,
correspondents are requested to keep a copy
of their articles, and not to expect them to
be returned. Consequently, no stamps
should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	74,191
In 1904	34,173
In 1908	34,237

Subscription Rates: One year, \$1.00;
six months, 50c.; three months, 25c.

All communications for the Weekly
People, whether for editorial or business
departments, should be addressed to: The
Weekly People, P. O. Box 1570, New York
City.

Subscribers should watch the labels on
their papers and renew promptly in order
not to miss any copies.

Subscribers will begin to get the paper
regularly in two weeks from the date when
their subscriptions are sent in.

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1910.

When a man feels, on his own back
and in his own belly, that poor he is,
that man knows well that he is poor,
and you can't talk it out of him, no
more than you can talk beef into him.

—DICKENS.

AN OPEN LETTER.

To H. S. Herring, Sec'y, New Orleans
Board of Trade.

Dear Sir:—After a careful perusal
of your letter of March 24 requesting
the assistance of the Daily People for
the Ship-Subsidy Bill now before Con-
gress, and also perusal of the docu-
ments which accompanied your letter,
we fail to see in what way the success
of the Bill would "help the whole
country," of course understanding by
"the whole country," all people in the
country.

That the merchant marine of the
country is in a bad way needs no ar-
gument; neither does it need any ar-
gument to prove the desirability of im-
provement in that line. The question
is, Would a subsidy improve matters
for the people? We hold a subsidy
would not.

The Daily People, being the organ
of the Socialist Labor Party, is no
blind advocate of Free Trade. While
the raising of artificial impediments to
the exchange of commodities between
nation and nation is a relic of barbar-
ism; while trade should be free, yet,
notwithstanding, given the existing
conditions of capitalist rule, Free
Trade, or a lowered tariff, in no wise
accrues to the benefit of that largest
portion of our population which is
made up of the working class. We
know that a lowered tariff means lower
prices and that that means propor-
tionally lower wages. Only the
capitalist would profit: the work-
ing-man not at all. It does not from this
follow that, therefore, we are Protection-
ist. On the contrary, for parity of
reasoning we hold Protection to pro-
tect the capitalist only, the working
class not at all, hence we care for
Protection as little as for Free Trade.
We hold that the one and the other is
an issue that does not concern the
working class.

What has that to do with a Ship
Subsidy? Everything. What is a sub-
sidy but a scheme which is tarred with
the identical stick that tars Protection?

Protection consists in levying a duty
on articles of foreign importation most
of which are either raised, or produced,
in the country, or go into articles pro-
duced here. The theory is that the
duty levied, and which enables the do-
mestic producer to raise his price pro-
portionally, protects the home working
class. The theory is that the differ-
ence between the price which the im-
porter could sell for, in the absence of
a tariff, and the price below which,
in the presence of a tariff, he could not
afford to sell, covers the difference
between "foreign wages" and the "higher
American wages." The implication is
that the workingman pockets that
difference. The fact is that the em-
ployer alone pockets the whole protec-
tion. He alone takes the "difference"
in wages: his wage workers remain
where they were—merchandise that is
bought and sold in the Labor Market
obedient to supply and demand. The
tariff, accordingly, is a "bonus," it is a
"subsidy" for the capitalist only. So
would the subsidy, proposed to be
given to American ships, be just so
much money donated to shipowners
and builders. As far as their employes
are concerned, the wages of these
would remain unaffected: the large
supply of them in the Labor Market
would continue to determine their
price, that is, their wage.

Political economy teaches that Protec-
tion, no more than Free Trade,
does, or can, of itself and automati-
cally improve the condition of the

wage slave, or working class; social
science supplements the teaching by
establishing that the heart of the cap-
italist is not softened towards his
workers because of any support they
may give him in the pursuit of his
private schemes. Workingmen have
carried Free Trade capitalists to vic-
tory with their votes, but never did
these capitalists share the spoils of
victory with their employes by allow-
ing them to retain even a small por-
tion of the difference between the
former higher and the subsequent
lower prices—down, uniformly came
the wages! So with the Protectionist.
Although repeatedly voted into tri-
umph by the workers, there is no in-
stance on record of the victorious Pro-
tectionist capitalist dividing the
"bounty," or "bonus," of Protection
with his wage-slaves—the share of
Labor in the product of its toil re-
mained, afterward as before, depend-
ent upon the supply and demand in
the Labor Market, and, consequently,
went down, all things considered.

Accordingly the Ship Subsidy Bill
does not, and can not have in contem-
plation "the whole people"; it can have
in contemplation only a small fraction
thereof—the Capitalist Class, hence the
Bill is one that nowise concerns the
mass of the people, and, therefore, is
not entitled to support from the organ
of the Socialist Labor Party.

Yours, with distinguished considera-

ED. DAILY PEOPLE.

GO TO THE FACTS.

In the past week the newspapers of
this city have recorded six persons as
committing suicide due to unemployment
and destitution. The six are typical of
the surely six thousand who have gone
the same way since the present hard
times hit the country.

There are two ways of going about all
sciences. One is by idle speculation and
theorizing, spinning beliefs out of one's
inner consciousness, confusing sound with
thought, building vast and glittering sys-
tems upon preconceived notions. In as-
tronomy this method led to the now ex-
ploded idea of a fixed, flat, square-corn-
ered earth, the center of the universe,
with petty sun and planets dancing at-
tendance upon it like lantern-bearers
around an Oriental potentate. The other
method is by rigid investigation, experi-
menting, searching out the truth, build-
ing no hypothesis save on ascertained
facts, maintaining no hypothesis any-
longer than all known facts tally with it.
This system has led to the modern vir-
dicated conception of a small, globular
earth, revolving about a vast central sun
which holds it in its coils. When the
clash between the two methods occurred,
the upholders of the first, feeling their
universe had forsaken them, were
plunged in consternation and bewilder-
ment.

In sociology also these two diverse
methods obtain. Starting with the pre-
conceived notion of the correctness of
things as they are; trusting in the myth
of prosperity; evolving out of sheer
supposition the idea that honest toil will
yield a life of plenty, the exponents of
the first method start in by individual
effort to attain to comfort. In the measure
that they are honest and humane,
they fail. The facts refuse to bear them
out. Their glittering paradise crumbles
about their ears. What wonder that so
many of them seek the desperate solu-
tion of self-destruction?

Had they first gone to the facts, in-
stead of inventing the facts to suit them-
selves, they would have found that honest
individual toil can not, as things
now stand, ever yield a life of plenty
and comfort. It can not because the
tools of labor are owned by an idle class
which bleeds the toiler of four-fifths of
his produce. Starting from this solid
basis, it is evident that individual salva-
tion can only be found in collective sal-
vation—in the overthrow of the toiler-
bleeding class. That is the lesson of the
second sociologic method to the workers.

TWO NARROW ESCAPES.

Now that the Spokane I'm-a-bum-
mer is down and out, now that it has caved
in so completely that the "treaty" is
registered by which it surrenders un-
conditionally to the Police, yielding
every point, for which it "fought"—at
this time it is reasonable for the prole-
tariat of the land to draw two distinct
signs of relief, each sigh of relief in
behalf of an escape, a narrow escape.

While the Daily People's admirably
accurate Spokane correspondents correct-
ly characterized the leaders in the so-
called "Free Speech" and "Anti-Employ-
ment Agencies" fights as coldblooded
"grifters," they also more than once re-
ferred to many of the rank-and-file as
"fanatics." What with the tension that
capitalist conditions place upon the
nerves of the proletariat, what with the
goadings practiced upon them by
speculators on their misery, and what
with the ignorance that capitalism so
sedulously trains large masses of them
in, the mental and physical state in
which not a few find themselves is one

that may at any time cause individuals
among these specially wretched ones to
rush, as a matter of desperation, to the
actual dynamite bomb, or some other
act of insanity, fruitful of naught but
harm to the working class and its Move-
ment. Whatever the vicious methods of
the Spokane I'm-a-bum-grifters, what-
ever the condition of their dupes, physi-
cal and mental, none took that desperate
step.—That was one narrow escape. The
danger existed from the start; it grew
as the fight grew hotter and more profit-
able for the grifters; it was not over
until the final surrender of the leaders,
and its ratification by quiet order.

In the measure as this danger grew
and failed to materialize another arose.
Whenever the bourgeois grows impatient
for some hot-headed act on the part of
its victims, itself commits the act. The
manoeuvre is well known in the mining
camps of the West. It is not unknown
here in the East. Only the other day
two meekly-mysterious bombs exploded
mysteriously-meek in Philadelphia. The
affair smelled of "bourgeois" all over.
Railroad cars have been set on fire by the

Companies themselves, during railroad
strikes. The "outrage against Law and
Order" is no sooner committed than it is
charged upon the whole working class.
Everywhere the incident is utilized in
some way or other to the injury of the
wage-slave; while, in the immediate
vicinity, it gives a handle for some sort
or other of butchery. In even step with
the bomb explosion's failing to material-
ize from among the dupes of I'm-a-bum-
mery, it became due from the secret
agents of the Spokane ruling class. It
did not materialize from that quarter
either.—That was the second narrow
escape.

For both these narrow escapes, the
Labor Movement, which already has its
head sufficiently between the jaws of the
Beast Bourgeois, may be thankful to
Providence—and, next to Providence, the
Labor Movement of the land may be
thankful to the Socialist Labor Party's
press, which, alone among all the organs
of the Revolution, struck a note, loud,
consistent and persistent, that, had ei-
ther of the aforementioned dangers material-
ized, stripped the bourgeois of the pre-
text of claiming that acts of barbarism
are the badge of the Proletariat and of
Socialism, and, consequently, stripped
the bourgeois of any excuse for acting in
keeping with the false pretence.

ASTRONOMICAL ECONOMICS.

Among the Senators gathered in
Washington who enjoyed exceptional op-
portunities of education and of subse-
quent experience none ranks higher than
Elihu Root, the junior Senator from
New York. It surely is not meant for
idle flattery to their New York colleague
when more than one of the other Sen-
ators refer to him in terms of admiration
and deference. Take him all in all, Elihu
Root may be said to impersonate in Con-
gress the best type of bourgeois intel-
lectuality in the country. It is fair to
say that a peep at the bourgeois mind
through the telescope of Elihu Root will
convey the best and correctest picture of
the bourgeois class. Such a peep may
be had by a perusal of the Senator's
speech in Congress on the Postal Savings
proposition. In the course of that speech
the following crucial passage occurs:

"For many years we have had a regu-
larly recurring series of financial panics.
Our financial system in some way fails
to respond with the right reaction to the
mysterious movements of public feeling
and sentiment and interest in the great
trade and financial affairs of the earth.
We all know that there is a misfit some-
how, so that when the string is drawn
tight in the finances of the world our
system is pulled the wrong way. There
has been much argument about it, but
evermore we come out of the same door
wherein we went. We have had a mon-
etary commission now seeking to solve
the problem; after long deliberation and
investigation, unable to commend to us
a suitable conclusion; but that lack of
proper relation between our financial
system and the ever recurring possibili-
ties of trade and finance is a fixed and
admitted fact. No one disputes it. Our
only dispute is as to how to remedy it,
and we have not yet found how to re-
medy it. . . . The panic comes. As
the battle turns to the rout of the de-
feated army, as the crowd chokes the
door of the theater on fire and tramples
each the other down, panic seizes our
people, and the banks are unable to re-
spond. . . . When those times come,
as come they will again," etc., etc.

What a picture does this telescope dis-
close! A misfit in social and economic affairs
is acknowledged; picked committees are
admitted to have been set to work to
locate the misfit, and are admitted to
have toiled without success; the law
underlying the misfit is pronounced
"mysterious"; and the convulsion of an-
other, and yet another panic, world
without end, is resignedly prophesied. In
the person of one of its foremost repre-
sentatives, the Elihu Root telescope dis-
plays to the gaze the bourgeoisie with
crossed arms and banded head in ac-
knowledged impotence in the presence of

the Economic Question of the day.

Not otherwise does man stand in the
presence of astronomic phenomena. He
might prefer day to last; whatever his
wishes, the sun goes down periodically,
periodically bringing about darkness.
Hurricanes, devastating hailstorms, cloud
bursts—all these atmospheric phe-
nomena satisfy man that "there is a
misfit somehow." "No one disputes" the
evil of these recurrences; that they are
evils "is a fixed and admitted fact."
They have occurred before, they will
"come again." "Mysterious" is their
origin; they are unavoidable; man is im-
potent to prevent them.

Intellectual bankruptcy typifies the
bourgeois who really would remedy the
man-wrought evils of the day. He, no
less than his brother who cares not to
remedy the evils, both of them being
comfortable amid the hailstorms of the
economic misfit, is the last personage
from whom help may be expected by the
swelling class that is perpetually
scourged, and periodically scourged still
worse, by the alleged "mysterious"
workings of Capital.

A SLIT IN THE VEIL OF A. F. OF HELLISM.

The "advantages of Unionism," mean-
ing thereby the advantages of A. F. of
L-ism, is a common expression upon
the lips of A. F. of L. officials. The
unsophisticated take these words for
current coin. "Advantages of Unionism"
—what else can that mean, but shorter
hours, higher pay, better treatment?
Accordingly, it is concluded that the
A. F. of L. secures these good things to
its members; that it seeks to attract
new members by the good things so se-
cured; and that the bond that holds the
members to the organization is the fru-
ition of these good things. Who would
not be loyal to a body that insures his
wellbeing, his life, liberty and pursuit of
happiness! Certain things, however, are
happening, certain official moves are be-
ing resorted to, certain utterances are
being made officially that place the "ad-
vantages of Unionism," meaning thereby
of A. F. of L-ism, officially in a differ-
ent light.

The International Typographical
Union has a death benefit attachment of
\$175. Recently, a proposition issued with
headquarters' approval to raise the mor-
tuary fund to \$400, with increased dues
to match. One should expect from peo-
ple enjoying the "advantages of Union-
ism" that they would be both willing to
secure the increased insurance, and able
to pay for it. Here is where the revela-
tions start. The opposition to the plan
was intense: that was revelation No. 1;
then followed revelation No. 2, as a con-
sequence of No. 1: from the president of
the Union down, the place-holders stirred
themselves to carry the plan through,
and, in their eagerness made statements
that nothing but distress could have
wrung from their chests. In condensed
form these statements appear in the
leading editorial of the "Typographical
Journal" for February. There it is said
plump and plain: "Secession will receive
its quietus if the mortuary benefit is
adopted"; and the article is backed up
with a statement of Morris Braun, who
is reported in his full paraphernalia of
"Secretary of Cigar Markers' Union No.
144" as saying: "that in his organization
they are positive that it [a big mortuary
fund] has made the membership more
loyal."—The truth is blurted out.

The "advantages of Unionism" is es-
sentially a glittering soapbubble. What
is implied by the term—increased well-
being—is so conspicuously slight and
growing slier that the members are ex-
tensively "disloyal," that is, are apt to
drop out. In order to hold them a big
mortuary fund, a fund to be enjoyed, not
by the quick but the dead, is found nec-
essary. The dues for such a larger fund
being proportionally larger, the members
who have paid in some of the assess-
ments, it is figured, will be more likely
to remain "loyal" lest they lose their
mortuary contributions. No wonder the
"Typographical Journal" talks of a
"business organization." In short—the
A. F. of L. has entered upon a grand
retirade: its officers have become under-
takers and sextons; it organizes not
for life but for Death; and its only
means to inspire "loyalty" are the means
of insurance companies.

That this is the case with the A. F.
of L. was pretty well understood before;
more than once did The People show
with figures that the A. F. of L., which
pretends to be a Labor Organization,
holds together only by virtue of its being
a Coffin Organization. That this devel-
opment is moving on apace, so fast as to
have brought the I. T. U., a craft that
holds one of the few strategic positions
in the capitalist system, down to the
level of the Gompers Cigar Makers'
Union, that is a fact, a clear sight of
which may now be caught through the
wide slit—made by the I. T. U. move, by
the editorial in the "Typographical
Union," and by the about 1,000 majority
of the members who voted against the
move—into the veil behind which our
hideous Veiled Prophet of Khorassan,
A. F. of Hellism, hides its hideous fea-
tures.

TAFFYISM WRITHES

The Daily People of March 22 had
this short editorial paragraph:

"Too little for independence, just
enough for making sad experience" is
the motto that the 21 Holland farmers,
who have come to settle in Minnesota,
will be soon able to set up on their
farms. These credulous immigrants,
with their \$3,000 or less in cash will
here soon discover that the capitalist
atmosphere of America is not the
backward bourgeois one of the country
left behind. In Holland a competence
may yet be the reward of thrift. In
capitalist America he who would en-
joy a competence must have enough
for affluence; and he who would have
affluence must let others work for
him. Affluence is the reward of "ab-
sorption" of the wealth produced by
others. For that the Holland batch
of immigrants bring neither the neces-
sary cash nor the requisite "clever-
ness."

The cold steel of this lancet, enter-
ing the lungs of the New York
"Tribune," drew from the aforementioned
lungs two days later the following
cynical hemorrhage under the title of
"Hollanders vs. Socialists":

"Since it is easy to distort facts it
may fairly be considered surprising
that the ranks of the Socialists are so
small rather than they are so large.
The Daily People, which is the organ
of the Socialist Labor Party and can
hardly be accused of understating its
voting strength, claims less than 15-
000 adherents at the last national elec-
tion, which is less than half the num-
ber recorded in the fall of 1904. That,
in turn, was a little below the show-
ing of 1900, and the flood tide of So-
cialism as represented by this particu-
lar branch of that school of thought
was reached in 1896, when 36,564
votes, to quote again the figures of
the party's official organ, were polled.

"In a recent issue of The Daily Peo-
ple is an illustration of the sort of
argument which supposedly appeals to
its readers. It speaks of 'credulous
immigrants' with an average of about
\$150 each who are on the way to Min-
nesota, where they will 'soon discover
that the capitalist' atmosphere of
America is not the backward bourgeois
one of the country left behind.' The
statement is made that in Holland a
'competence may yet be the reward of
thrift,' the inference being that in this
benighted land no such thing is pos-
sible. According to this logic, no
middle ground is possible, for 'in cap-
italist America he who would enjoy a
competence must have enough for af-
fluence, and he who would have af-
fluence must let others work for him.'

"It is too bad about these Hollanders
who are going to the state of Knute
Nelson and John A. Johnson, but it is
pleasant to reflect that they will prob-
ably never know just how bad it is.
They will reach Minnesota to find that
the former generation has acquired a
competence and retired, that tens of
thousands of thrifty men from their
own land and other countries in the
North of Europe have first rented and
then bought the farms which the origi-
nal owners no longer find it necessary
to work in order to maintain them-
selves, and that the later arrivals are
in a fair way to accomplish what the
earlier settlers have accomplished al-
ready. While The Daily People is still
sounding its doleful siren, these new-
comers to America who have the in-
telligence and the purpose to get out
of the city and cultivate the soil will
be enjoying health, happiness and
prosperity, and though the thrifty
Hollanders themselves may not be-
come so reckless, it is safe to predict
that their children will ride in au-
tomobiles and make way for other work-
ers to transmute the dark, rich soil of
the Middle West into gold."

Evidently the "particular branch of
the Socialist school" represented by
the Socialist Labor Party is not quite
as much to the taste of the "Tri-
bune" as that other branch, rep-
resented by the so-called Socialist
party, over which the "Tribune" peri-
odically goes into ecstacy. The S.L.P.
branch takes no Taffy.

SOCIALIST EDITOR IMPRISONED.

Berlin "Vorwarts" Victimized for
Successful Suffrage Demonstration.
Berlin, April 1.—Richard Barth, of-
ficial editor of the Socialist organ,
"Vorwarts," was sentenced to-day to
a month's imprisonment for having or-
ganized the demonstrative "stroll" of
March 6, when thousands paraded in
the interest of suffrage reform.

The judge declared that the unauthor-
ized stroll constituted a "breach of the
law" regulating public meetings, and
ordered that copies of the "Vorwarts,"
announcing the demonstration, with
the stereotypes, be destroyed.

HARMONY IN CHUNKS

California Socialist Party Reveals It-
self as a Hotbed of Rancor.

It was my privilege last year to pre-
sent to the readers of The People an
analysis of a document, making a bid
for votes, issued by the Socialist party
Boosters' Club of San Francisco. That
document bore all the earmarks of
S. P. genuineness, and was widely cir-
culated in San Francisco without any
objection by the Socialist party. When,
however, the glaringly unsocialist and
fly-catching nature of the Boosters'
Club appeal to voters was shown up
in The People, even the S. P. felt talled
upon to "repudiate" it, their "repudia-
tion" being the childish one of imput-
ing the document to the S. L. P. By
the way, it would take more than the
"financial backing" of a Tom Platt, a
notion with which the grafting S. P.
leaders stuff their dupes that the S.L.P.
enjoys, to pay for the freakish litera-
ture that continuously emanates from
the S. P. camp.

But to the present subject. Before
me lies another California Socialist
party printed document. It is entitled
"An Appeal to the Membership of the
Socialist Party of California by Local
Vallejo." Scanning the folder closely
it, too, has all the ear-marks of S. P.
genuineness, even to the "dingbat," or
pure and simple union label.

The opening paragraph, which de-
clares "that there is something vitally
wrong with our Socialist party organ-
ization in California, no well-informed
Socialist doubts or denies," applies
with equal force to every other State
organization of the Socialist party.
Local Vallejo, though, attempts to give
answer to the S. P. cry "What Is the
Matter with the Socialist Party?" and
in doing so confirms Simple Simon's
declaration that the Socialist party has
become a hissing and a byword to the
workers.

Local Vallejo openly confesses "that
in the great industrial centers of Cal-
ifornia where it should be a growing
factor in political and economic affairs
it is a negligible quantity and fast
sinking into insignificance. In the
City of Los Angeles the city organiza-
tion went down in the past twelve
months from a dues-paying member-
ship of more than 600 to less than 100
at this time. Local San Diego was
partially disrupted. Local Fresno is
almost dead. Local Chico, with a
membership of seventy, has withdrawn
from the party and surrendered its
charter. Local Oakland has been dis-
rupted by methods that would disgrace
Tammany Hall in its palmiest days.
Local San Francisco, the center of an
industrial population of half a million,
has less than 200 dues-paying mem-
bers." This is the state of affairs re-
vealed by Local Vallejo, a state of af-
fairs that will not, however, prove the
least disconcerting to S. P. National
Secretary Barnes, for every split-off
enables him to count it as a new body
and an increase in membership.

After relating its facts, Local Val-
lejo considers the question of "What
Is the Matter?" and its answer is—
Cannism. A state Secretary of the
S. P. must be a veritable Pooh-bah,
according to what Local Vallejo says
about California State Secretary-
Treasurer Tuck, whom it claims has
been the puppet of the elements "that
for two years dominated our State
administration and which are at this
hour seeking by their usual methods
to secure a continued lease of power
from the party membership."

In reading Local Vallejo's indictment
of Tuck one cannot help conjuring up
the picture of a petty monarch, sur-
rounded with ill advisers. Physical
infirmary, it seems, made Tuck's ad-
visers necessary. "These advisers and
associates have taken advantage of
Comrade Tuck's disability to impose
upon him and through him to foist
upon the party an administration
which has been, in its final results, al-
most fatal to the present organization.
Situations in the party have been mis-
represented to him; facts have been
distorted; he has been ill-advised at
all times until the point is reached
where his further administration of
the office can only end in the final dis-
solution of the party."

Local Vallejo asserts that the whole
party in the State, outside of the Bay
District, was in revolt against the
State administration, and that then in
order to perpetuate itself the admin-
istration "set at once about the execu-
tion of a coup, that for sheer political
shamelessness and political dastardly-
ness, has no equal in the history of the
Socialist party or any other party in
any State in this Nation." Surely
Local Vallejo uttered this in the heat

(Continued on page six.)



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN, looking
excited.

UNCLE SAM—What's the matter?

B. J.—I've been reading a Socialist
screed that makes me tired.

U. S. (raising his eyebrows)—What
about?

B. J. (with irritation)—Knocking
the Anarchists!

U. S.—Have you become an Anar-
chist?

B. J. (bracing himself up and with a
dare-devil look)—Yes; and I don't
care who knows it!

U. S.—'Tis your right, old boy! 'Tis
your right!

B. J.—And I do object to this non-
sense that you Socialists get off
against us.

U. S.—What nonsense is it we have
been "getting off"?

B. J.—This pretence of "political ac-
tion"!

U. S.—Oho!

B. J.—The screed I read admits that
the ballot, without physical force to
back it, is a rattle to entertain fools
with.

U. S.—Is there any nonsense in that?
Is the ballot worth anything without
the physical force to back it?

B. J.—No. That's sensible enough.

U. S.—That makes one charge of
nonsense knocked out. Bring up the
next.

B. J.—Well, the nonsense lies in that
very sentence. If the ballot is a rat-
tle, unless there is physical force back
of it, then it must be sheer nonsense to
bother with the ballot at all. Physical
force will have to be used anyhow.
Why not start with physical force?
What's the sense in frittering away
energy on the ballot, when it needs
backing? That's nonsense; 'she'
nonsense;—nonsense, I say.

U. S.—And I say you made a mis-
take to invite me to that meeting of
Anarchists the other night.

B. J.—How so?

U. S.—Because I saw you people
elect a sergeant-at-arms—

B. J.—Why shouldn't we? We want
order at our meetings.

U. S.—Was there any disorder be-
fore you elected the sergeant-at-arms?

B. J.—No; but there might be. And
there has been disorder before; and
we found it harder to elect a sergeant-
at-arms after the disorder started than
before. We simply provided for the
emergency. There were several peo-
ple there who we know would create a
disturbance if they had a chance.
That's why we elected a sergeant-at-
arms. And we gave them warning.

U. S.—And you thereby did the very
thing you claim is nonsense, when done
by the Socialists. If it is nonsense to
try the ballot first before using phys-
ical force, then it is nonsense to give
the disturbers warning before firing
them out.

B. J. begins to look silly.

U. S.—If sense consists in starting
to fight first and discarding the ballot,
then sense would have consisted at
your meeting in starting to put out
the known disturbers before settling
down to business.

B. J.

CORRESPONDENCE

Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.

PRESS CENSORSHIP.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—From what I read in The People there are strikes everywhere in force, of which the capitalist press takes no notice at present; not small strikes but great industrial upheavals; even the Philadelphia strike, it appears is entirely overlooked. Can there be in force a campaign of silence? It will be remembered that the Coxy movement was broken up by this method, at which time the papers frankly contended the way to stop the movement, was to withhold all news, which eventually all too well succeeded. In face of these facts and the peculiar silence on present strikes it is all too plain that the same methods are again employed, that an understanding to this effect has been reached.

A. Austin.

New York, March 18.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., COMMUNE CELEBRATION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Section Newport News held a Commune Celebration on March 19, 1910, at their hall, 2610 Washington avenue. Comrade Dr. Downey and Donald Munro, of Section Norfolk County, were the speakers. Dr. Downey spoke in an interesting manner and with clearness on the history of the Paris Commune, being well received. Comrade Munro explained the aims of the Socialist Labor Party, showed that it is impossible to get any relief through the present form of trade unionism, and that the workingman must organize industrially.

Some of the Socialists party members were present and invited us to their meeting to explain the difference between the two parties, and how the division of forces came about, and we promised to do so.

Refreshments were served, and the rest of the evening was spent in singing and dancing.

Additional results will be seen in the Weekly People subscription list.

The Committee.

Newport News, Va., March 23.

THE MILWAUKEE CAMPAIGN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The "Evening Wisconsin" in an editorial on Thursday, March 24, hits the mark when it says:

"The Social Democratic platform for the pending municipal campaign is as large as a whale, but not as definitely classifiable. It belongs in the 'queerish' category. It might be called 'half horse and half alligator'."

There are some good things in the S. D. P. platform. They have no essential connection with Socialism, and Milwaukee can have them whenever it wants them, without committing itself to a Social Democratic administration. This is from a strictly capitalist sheet.

It is a vindication of S. L. P. logic. The S. L. P. always said the capitalist can give the workers twenty sops to the S. P.'s one.

The Republican mayoralty candidate, Dr. Bessel, is giving the S. D. P. points on Socialism. He asked: "How much putting a Social Democratic mayor in the city hall will reduce the price of bacon or affect any trust or corporation?"

The S. D. P. is trying to make the workers believe that by electing their city ticket, the high prices will be reduced.

Albert Schnabel.

Milwaukee, March 27.

ON UNITY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—At the last meeting of Section Attleboro, Mass., the following resolution went the Holyoke Unity propositions were passed:

Whereas, We, the members of Section Attleboro, S. L. P., believe that the S. L. P. and the S. P. can unite locally only on a reform basis, and for reform purposes only and believe that such unity is contrary to the proper conduct of the revolutionary propaganda of the S. L. P., therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Section Attleboro, S. L. P., do hereby object to such unity as it would place the S. L. P. on a tactical level with the opportunist element of the S. P., and also open a wide channel for the ad-

mission of freaks and fakirs into the movement, and

Whereas, Discussions of tactics by committees from the Sections and Locals of the S. L. P. and S. P. would, we believe, be of great help to the cause of Socialism and would throw much light on the question of local unity; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Section Attleboro, S. L. P., heartily endorse the proposition of Section Holyoke in regard to the same.

Chas. H. Tobin, Organizer.

No. Attleboro, Mass., March 29.

STRIKE ON LOS ANGELES AQUEDUCT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Numbers of men employed on the Aqueduct being built by the city of Los Angeles quit work on March 1, as a protest against the poor board and against a raise in the price of board. These men all struck as individuals, none of them were organized.

The hospital tax and board is now \$23.50 for a month, 30 days. But there are often a number of men on the move, being transferred from one division to another and staying at a place about 10 days. These often have to pay an additional hospital tax. Besides this, there is the county tax, poll tax and road tax to pay, amounting to \$6 or \$7.

The "hospitals" are proving very unsatisfactory. They are run more like a money making concern than taking care of the sick. The outfit for these "institutions" is mostly a medicine box containing salts, pills and a few other remedies. These are dumped at every camp, and are prescribed for almost everything except accidental injuries. The men complain against these hospitals, on the ground that patients who are convalescing and able to eat but not yet able to go to work are discharged from the hospital. Usually a kind foreman helps these patients along.

All efforts to have their grievances published in the capitalist press of Los Angeles and vicinity, has resulted in failure for the employees. These men should realize that they must support a labor press, as The People, and determine to end the system of wage slavery.

E. B. Archibald.

Los Angeles, Calif., March 20.

WAGES AND PRODUCT, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I have put together some figures, taken from an article, "Why the Russian People are Poor," in the "Literary Digest," of March 19th. They may be interesting to readers of our inestimable journal.

According to the records of 1900, the Russian slave produced \$633 worth of values, and his American fellow-worker brought into existence \$2,377 of values. Often has the Socialist called attention to the superior fertility of American labor and labor-means, and here we see the figures.

For the year of 1900 the American laborer received, to keep him and his class going, the sum of \$425, while his Russian compatriot received for the same purpose the wage of \$100. (It is superfluous to remind one that the proletariat classes pocketed the great surplus).

The figures I have written down was the distance into numerals, which the article in question adventured, but I got paper and pen and ventured further. I essayed a little percentage, and found that the Socialist contention regarding the proportion of the national production granted to its producer received full corroboration. The American slave for 1900 received 17.9 per cent. of the results of his labor, while the Russians received 15.8 per cent.

Just consider the rates here given, and then think of a state of affairs under which the men who produce all necessities have doled out to them such a miserably small part of what they produced. Is the co-existence of shocking poverty and lolling wealth now so hard to understand?

To cap the climax, it is seen from the article that the superior American workingman, sometimes known as the Voting King, who produces nearly four times as much as the afore-mentioned foreigners, and has all the advantages of a solicitous high protective tariff, receives but two per cent. plus more of his production than do the workers of the "backward race" with which he is (unfavorably) compared.

Gerald J. Sherwood.

Devil's Lake, N. D., March 24.

A COMMUNE MEETING IN LOS ANGELES.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Last Sunday evening at the S. P. Local Paris Commune meeting, H. J. Schade, S. L. P., was the first speaker. He opened up by drawing attention to the circumstances that led up to the Franco-Prussian war of 1870. He pointed out how the Germans and French both played to get control of the Spanish throne, which resulted in the war, and ended so disastrously for the French. Schade gave a clear statement as to the intent and meaning of the organizations called communes, and mentioned the influence of the agitation of Karl Marx and Fred Engels in the Commune. The speaker also made it clear that the lack of understanding of working class economics and failing to properly organize in the shops, together with an underestimate of the power and schemes in the hands of their enemies to surpass the working class, had weakened the force of the communes and caused the awful slaughter of those who had participated in the revolt; that thousands were hunted out, and murdered for taking part in it, or even sympathizing with the working class. Schade emphasized the important fact, too, that the contending forces which were diametrically opposed, viz., the bourgeoisie and the workers resulted in mere argument and oratory, instead of action, by the men who were the committees to conduct the forces. The lessons on these points were specially to be remembered. The speaker was heartily applauded.

Job Harriman, S. P., was second speaker. He followed up well, and made it very clear that the material interests of the two contending forces, were the propelling power in the Commune as well as in past and present social troubles. He said that those who reposed the least confidence in any lessening of the rents, interest, profits, or any other means of exploitation, through the influence of the teachings of the "fatherhood of God" and the "brotherhood of man" persuasion, would suffer everlasting disappointment. He cited plenty of history to prove his assertions.

Our friend, J. Stitt Wilson, Christian Socialist, was the last speaker. He has just returned from Europe and seemed at a loss to say anything, as though he felt rather out of place, or stunned by what had been said before him. He was sure there are no failures as the lessons from this experience of the Paris Commune amply proved. Then, after commenting on the "seeming" disintegration of the S. P. and craft union interests, he called for a show of hands of those who are in those organizations. There being but few hands raised, he re-assured them that the labor movement in America was in no way ready for direct action.

Mr. Wilson's addresses and movements since coming back to Los Angeles seem to encourage a suspicion that his missionary work is wholly to do his best oratory to persuade the workers of the world that the industrial masters and the "identical interest" organizations and societies, and their leaders will bring about better conditions, the desired state of possessing the whole product of their labor, by a religious love of justice.

Aurelia J. Corker.

Los Angeles, Calif., March 22.

DEATH OF JOSEPH TRAUTWEIN.

Comrade Joseph Trautwein of Kansas City, Kansas, died at his residence on Sunday, March 20, 1910. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1849, and came to this country in 1873. He was married in Philadelphia in 1879, and was the father of six children by this union, the youngest being a son of about 12 years of age. He was in the service during the Franco-Prussian war and was at a distance that he could hear the fighting in Paris. At an early date he joined the Lassallians and has always been active in the labor and socialist movement. On arrival at Philadelphia he entered actively into the movement in this country, and was instrumental in the establishment of the Tageblatt of that city and was its manager for a while. The writer had known him intimately for about twelve years and found him to be well versed in the labor movement, both in this and other countries, and a scholar in economics capable of teaching the uncompromising doctrines that scientific socialism demands. He was a congenial companion and an earnest worker for Section Kansas City. A few years ago he moved to the Kansas side of the city, since which time he has held a membership-at-large card, but actively participated with the Section. His wife, who survives him, was in hearty sympathy with his work for the Party, and his intelligent and interesting children were a great help and comfort to him at all times and more especially the past few years, when he was in poor health. All those who have had the

good fortune to know him will be sorry that his good works and counsel are at an end. He leaves a large circle of friends who will regret his death and deeply sympathize with his family.

O. M. H.

AN ANTI-SOCIALIST MEETING.

(Continued from page 3.)

and the long struggle between popes and emperors was a result of this papal ambition. With the transactions of Pope Leo I. with the kings of the Franks, the Church began to put its theory into practice on a large scale; but the great struggle really started during the reign of Gregory VII. He thus elaborated the aim of the Church: In his "Programme" he declared that the (2) "Roman Pope alone is rightly called universal"; (12) "he can depose emperors"; (19) "he can be judged by no one"; (24) "by his command and permission subjects may accuse their rulers"; (26) "he is able to absolve subjects from their oath of fealty to wicked rulers";—a programme that expressed papal desire for a spiritual and temporal despotism: an "imperium in imperio." The excommunication and humiliation of kings and emperors were incidents in the effort to crystallize this theory into practice. The excommunication of Henry IV., and his subsequent humiliation of being forced to stand three days in sackcloth and barefooted in the snow, before Gregory would remove the ban of excommunication, was but to demonstrate the sovereignty of the papal throne over the temporal throne. And so with other similar incidents in this warfare between the rivals for temporal power.

"Socialists are wrong in saying that economic conditions govern social progress. Man has a head and heart as well as a stomach."—True enough, "man has a head and heart as well as a stomach," but before the cravings of head and heart can be attended to, the material needs of the stomach must first be satisfied. The material structure is the basis of all things. Thought requires the material structure of the brain before it can express itself; life can not exist unless the material wants of human beings are satisfied; social institutions can not exist unless we have as a basis the material structure of economic conditions; and only when we have this material-economic basis can the rearing of the emotional and intellectual super-structure of human life be made possible. "In every historical epoch, the prevailing mode of economic production and exchange, and the social organization necessarily following from it, form the basis upon which is built up, and from which alone can be explained, the political and intellectual history of that epoch" (Marx). The economic conditions form the basis of social institutions and social progress. The Roman Church itself demonstrates the truth of Socialist Materialism. What means its striving for temporal authority but a tacit admission that the spiritual requires the material to render it secure?

The Rev. Dr. Duffy then proceeded to make a hysterical onslaught on Socialism. He denounced it as a dream, a delusive longing for the millennium, and also as contrary to human nature; he stigmatized it as a foreign importation, seeming to forget that Catholicism, in this country, is a foreign importation; that it is a movement of destruction, with no constructive basis whatsoever; and finally stated that the triumph of Socialism implies the end of prosperity,—as if the slavery, poverty and degradation of the working class were an indication that prosperity does exist at the present time. Indeed, prosperity does exist; but it is a prosperity for the capitalist class and its clerical retainers. And thus the reverend doctor proceeded to spout empty phrases and misstatements, ad nauseam. Not a word as to the theoretical system of Socialism; not a word to contradict its fundamental propositions: universal causation, cosmic and social evolution; the law of social progress—economic development and the struggle of classes one against the other; the law of value, surplus value, and exchange value,—on these he was as silent as the tomb. And well he might be—for they are unassailable by reason and science.

Society is at present in the throes of dissolution. Economic pressure is becoming more and more unendurable; exploitation and poverty of the working class is steadily increasing. "What ails it that the waste places of the earth have been turned into the highways of commerce, if the many still work and want, and only the few have leisure and grow rich? What does it profit the worker that knowledge grows if all the appliances of science are not to lighten his labor? Wealth may accumulate and public and private magnificence may have reached a point never before attained in the history of the world; but wherein is society the better if the Nemesis of poverty sits like a hollow-eyed spectre at the feast?" Socialists maintain that this poverty is

avoidable; that it is a result of the workers' exploitation; and that with the abolition of private poverty and class rule the hideous spectre of poverty will disappear. Socialism possesses a scientific method of emancipating the human race from the degradation of slavery and misery; what says the Roman Catholic Church? Dr. Duffy thus stated its attitude:

"The Church has always gone to the miserable, the poor, the exploited and the wretched, and said, 'We have no gold or silver for you,' but always said that the day will come when the soul shall blossom forth to the region of heavenly bliss. This is not done in the spirit of class-consciousness—it does not create discontent, instead it inspires the miserable with hope, patience and forbearance here in this world, in which life is only the beginning, and gives the hope of equality before the Judge of human souls."

Here is seen the utter pessimism of Roman Catholicism: no hope of happiness on earth; but holding out the delusive snare of eternal bliss in a hypothetical hereafter. And then these identical Christians, with their abstract dream of heavenly bliss, dare to denounce Socialists as "dreamers"! Socialism reasons from facts: its ideal of earthly happiness is a resultant of scientific analysis of social development. Christianity reasons from abstract conception. Let us shatter this dream of heavenly beatitude: leave the dream to the theologians and ascetic dreamers; but let us concentrate our energies upon this life, to the end of realizing earthly happiness, the only happiness we are assured of ever possessing. And Socialism is the method of realizing earthly freedom and happiness.

Capitalism, the religion of which, in its revolutionary stage, is Protestantism, is seen to draw ever closer to Roman Catholicism: elements once hostile to it are seen acquiescing in its demands: and with reason, for the Roman Catholic Church is a foe that has consistently combated the Socialist movement. And in concluding his address, the Rev. Dr. Duffy repeated with pride the statement of the "illustrious" Mark Hanna, that the Roman Church would be the defender of society against Socialism. Be this as it may, the efforts of the Church will prove a failure. The revolutionary Working class knows its foes in Church and state: it knows what an organized fraud the Roman Catholic political machine is; how it has perverted the teachings of the Carpenter of Nazareth. The Socialist movement will combat all its enemies; and with the forces of social evolution and the class interests of the proletariat as its material basis, will, in spite of all opposition, achieve its end—the establishment of the Socialist Republic, the culminating step in the emancipation of the human race.

Worst Depression Ever in Cotton Mills

Boston, March 31.—Fifty per cent of the spindles in Southern cotton mills are idle, and thousands of weavers are out of work or on short time, according to statistics which have been assembled by the American Wool and Cotton Reporter.

The figures show that the curtailment, not only in the South but in all sections of the country, is more extensive and drastic than ever before has been known in the history of the trade, even taking into consideration the panic year of 1907.

"The People"

Official Organ of and Owned by the Australian Socialist League and Socialist Labor Party.

A Weekly Paper published for the purpose of spreading Socialist Principles and organizing Socialist Thought. Its mission is to educate and prepare the working class for the approaching day of their emancipation from wage slavery; to point the way to class-conscious organization for economic and political action that the days of capitalist bondage might be quickened unto the dead things of the past.

Every Wage Worker Should Read It.

Published by Workingmen Written by Workingmen The only STRAIGHTOUT, UNCOMPROMISING SOCIALIST PAPER circulating in Australasia. TRUTHFUL No Literary Tricks SOUND No Labor Skinkers SCIENTIFIC No Political Trimmings BUT AN OUTSPOKEN ADVOCATE OF REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALISM.

Subscription Price (outside Australasia), \$2 per year; \$1 for 6 months. Send Subscriptions to THE WEEKLY PEOPLE, 28 City Hall Place, New York.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

H. H. E., SO. NORWALK, CONN.—If the books must be by English authors—then Macaulay's History of England, Buckle's History of Civilization, and Lecky's History of European Morals will make good summer reading. The Sue stories may be profitably added. Equipped with the Socialist key a reader can always detect and discard the writer's bourgeois notions.

W. W., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The circulation of the Daily People has increased since the Socialist party's paper "The Call" was established. Whether the increase was caused by "The Call," or whether it was caused only by the general progress of the Socialist Labor Party, or by both causes combined we don't know.

N. S., PHILA., PA., and S. H., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Apply to the Labor News, 28 City Hall Place, this city, for literature on the subject.

B. Y., TOLEDO, O.—Whenever you come across a man who struts as "too independent to put up with 'S. L. P. bossism,'" you may be sure you have to do with a man who is a constitutional crawler and cringer where he ought to display the independence of which he boasts.

L. V. D., PEORIA, ILL.—There is no such thing as "prostituting the labor leader." The attempt is all around harmful. He cannot be "prostituted" except by an attitude that can be construed as an approval of his conduct. The consequence of that is; on the one hand, to confuse the rank and file; on the other hand, to confirm the labor leader in his mischievous conduct.

C. E., PHOENIX, ARIZ.—The Bogus I. W. W. will have to backpeddle all the way back to the position of the true I. W. W., and expressly reintroduce the political clause in its platform, besides repudiating all suggestions of theft as a means of expropriation, before it ceases to be entitled not to be "treated as a mad dog."

W. G., WATERBURY, CONN.—The subdivision of labor produces an economy of time; economy in time renders production more plentiful; the one and the other compel co-operation; finally, co-operation solves the Social Problem. All that is evil in modern subdivision of labor is purely transitory. It is an accompaniment of capitalist ownership; it is not an indispensable feature of subdivision of labor.

C. W., BOSTON, MASS.—The picture postals ridiculing St. Patrick and meant for circulation on last March 17, were in bad taste. It was discourteous. St. Patrick's day is essentially an Irish popular festivity. It is indelicate to ridicule such manifestations. The attempt of some Irishmen to turn the festival into a religious demonstration, however improper the attempt and vicious, is no justification for others to become indelicate. That

vicious attempt can be got at in other ways.

W. A., SHEBOYGAN, WIS.—We certainly would not advise anybody to vote the Social Democratic ticket in Milwaukee; but, if without our assistance, and despite our warning, the S. D. ticket were to win out, we would enjoy the spectacle intensely. The sight of what would follow upon the election of a municipal party that promised lower prices must be as good as the best of circuses.

H. F., PHILA., PA.—The fix that the I-am-a-bummy element were in at the fourth convention of the I. W. W. was this: Being afraid of delegate De Leon in the convention and having decided to exclude him, they looked for a pretext. The pretext hit upon was that he did not belong in the Mixed local from which he had regular credentials, and that he should be a member of the printers' local. His answer was that for him, whose tool of work was the pen, to go into a Local whose tool of work was the case or type-setting machine, would be to turn an organized Trade and Shop Branch into a Mixed Local, and that so long as there were not enough men using his tool of work to organize a Trade and Shop Branch of his specific occupation, to be then joined to a Local Industrial Union, he belonged in a Mixed Local, the Local he had all along belonged to. This disconcerted them so completely that they split into two sets—one simply absurd from the Industrialist viewpoint, the other laughable. One set, with, of course no grasp of Industrialism, denied that the tool cut any figure in the Industrialist organization. Theirs was the Miss Mary MacArthur's theory of "organization"—a jumble of members. The other set claimed that the delegate stuck to his Mixed Local because from there he could get credentials, whereas he could not get credentials from the Local to which they claimed he should belong. He then asked expressly what Local that should be. He was answered by a Spokane boarding house "delegate," Smith by name: "The Printers' Local." Whereupon Delegate De Leon produced the credentials of that very Local among others as its proxy, under the constitution. The conspirators looked very silly at this point: Leaving aside the pettiness and near-sightedness of such manoeuvres, the incident is useful to emphasize the cardinal principles of Industrialist organization. Preserve and study the article on "Industrialism."

TO ALL OTHERS—Wait till next week.

A. H., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.; H. B., MILWAUKEE, WIS.; A. E. R., BOSTON, MASS.; M. R., HOLYOKE, MASS.; R. K., CLEVELAND, O.; A. S. D., DES MOINES, IA.; S. A. J. S., NEW YORK, N. Y.; B. H., PHILA., DELPHIA, PA.; O. S., PHILA., PA.; E. B., COLUMBUS, O.; G. F., SPOKANE, WASH.; H. B. S., HAMILTON, CANADA.—Matter received.

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

(Continued from page 4.)

Anarchist microbe, you helped spread it—

B. J.—I didn't!—
U. S.—You did unconsciously. The error that is not fought is an error that is encouraged. By not fighting the error, seeing you believed in it, you encouraged it. Now, then, redeem yourself by resisting the police-spy-inviting fatal error of pure and simple bombism. Fight it everywhere.

THE FOUNDATION OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT

BY WENDELL PHILLIPS

16 Pages

PRICE FIVE CENTS

In lots of 100 or more at \$3.50 per 100. Orders for less than 100 five cents straight.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. 28 City Hall Place, New York.

IDEAL CITY

... BY ...
Cosimo Noto, M. D.
REDUCED TO 75 CENTS.

"The story lays no claim to economics or sociologic merit. It is an outburst of a warm heart, that bleeds at the sight of human suffering under the modern system of society, and that, animated by Socialist sentiment, sings the prose song of the ideal city. As a man of scientific training—a successful New Orleans physician—the author has built upon the solid foundations of medical science, and that vein is perhaps the most typical, as it probably is the most pleasing and instructive to strike and follow in the book."—New York Daily People.

FROM THE PRESS OF

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. 28 City Hall Place, New York.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

OFFICIAL

SOW THE SEED

REPORT OF N. Y. STATE COMMITTEE

ENROLL! ENROLL!

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Paul Augustine, National Secretary,
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN S. L. P. Philip Courtenay,
National Secretary, 144 Duchess ave-
nue, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., the
Party's Literary Agency, 28 City Hall
Place, N. Y. City.

NOTICE—For technical reasons no
Party announcements can go in that
are not in this office by Tuesday,
6 p. m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.
A regular meeting of the above com-
mittee was held at National Headquar-
ters on Wednesday evening, March 23rd,
with Deutsch in the chair. Members
present: Deutsch, Hall, Kihn, Ball,
Schruff, Weiss, Rosenberg, Mittelberg,
Lefkowitz, Machauer and Butterworth.
Absent: Lafferty, Signorovitz, Schwartz,
and Sweeney.

Financial Report: Receipts, \$225.08;
Expenditures, \$75.63.

The committee on National Leaflet
distribution reported letter drafted to be
submitted to Sections and a form of re-
ceipt book; the same was approved.

The following were nominated by the
Sections for election as delegate to the
coming International Socialist Congress
at Copenhagen, Denmark: O. M. John-
son, Daniel De Leon, Boris Reinstein, A.
H. Lysell, Moritz Rutherford, Henry Kuhn,
George Anderson, August Gillhaus, A. S.
Carm, F. S. Hennion; all have declined
with the exception of Daniel De Leon,
who has accepted, and O. M. Johnson, A.
Gillhaus, A. S. Carm and F. S. Hennion
who have not yet been heard from.

Correspondence.—From Hungarian Social-
ist Labor Federation inviting the
Party to send fraternal delegates to their
7th annual convention to be held in
New York March 28th; it was moved by
Kihn, seconded by Butterworth: "That
invitation be received and that Comrades
Augustine and Moskovitz be credited as
the Party's delegates to the conven-
tion"; carried. From Texas S. E. C.,
Section Providence, R. I., ordering due
stamps. From N. Y. S. E. C., California
S. E. C., Lettish Socialist Labor Federa-
tion, South Slavonian Socialist Labor
Federation, Sections El Paso, Tex., St.
Louis, Mo., Mystic, Conn., Boston, Mass.,
and Cincinnati, O., regarding Party mat-
ters. From Sections New Haven, Conn.,
and Cleveland, O., remitting on Interna-
tional Bureau dues. From Allegheny
County, Pa., regarding Kircher's meet-
ing; and Manchester, N. H., regarding
Reimer's meeting. From H. Mueller,
Wilkesburg, Pa., A. Gillhaus, Los An-
geles, Calif., Jessie W. Hughan, Brook-
lyn, N. Y., W. G. Keller, Allentown, Pa.,
and Paul Kretlow, Berlin, Germany, re-
garding Party matters.

Adjourned 10:30 p. m.
John Hall, Secretary.

OHIO S. E. C.
Meeting of Ohio S. E. C. held on March
28 with Comrade Goerke in the chair.
Absent without excuse, Polster and Rein-
mann.

Minutes of previous meeting approved
as read.

Secretary reported result of vote on
question of holding a state convention this
year. As a large majority of the
votes were cast against a convention, the
Secretary was instructed to notify Sec-
tions and members-at-large of the result
and call upon them to nominate a city
as seat for the State Executive Com-
mittee to be elected next June. The Sec-
retary was also instructed to inquire from
the Secretary of State what
officials have to be voted for in the com-
ing election and how many signatures to
the petition lists are required to secure
for the candidates of the S. L. P. a place
on the official ballot.

Richard Koepfel, Rec. Secy.

ILLINOIS S. E. C.

Meeting of the Illinois S. E. C. March
23. Larson, chairman. Absent with-
out excuse: Davis, Reimer and Orner.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted
as read.

Correspondence: From Loochase, re
French and general information. From
Augustine re French, enclosing letter
from ex-S. P. man who desires to join
Party. Information on Siff case, also
information that the N. E. C. in July,
1907, decided that members-at-large
must pay twenty-five cents dues. De-
cided to reconsider action taken to sell
due stamps to members-at-large at
seventeen cents. From Section Cook
County, that French has promised to
give an accounting to the auditing
committee of the Section, in the near
future. From F. H. Kuchenbecker, ac-
cepting nomination for N. E. C. man.
From F. M. Davis, declines nomination
for N. E. C. From G. A. Jennings, or-
dering due stamps. From J. M. Fran-
cis, ordering due stamps and from Gus
Renner, re difficulties with French.
Secretary reported having replied to all
correspondence, and as to the due
stamps the matter is settled as far as

Springtime Should See Renewed Activ-
ity in the Work of Propaganda.

Springtime, the season when life is
renewing, is here again, and with its
advent we should see a renewed activ-
ity among the forces of the S. L. P.
Now is the time to plow the ground
and sow the seed for the Social Revolu-
tion.

We are still far short of the 1,000
names wanted for the Daily People
Tenth Anniversary Club. Will you not
be a sower of the seed?

The Tenth Birthday of the Daily
People is but three months off. It is
an anniversary that means much, as
it is, but you can help make it mean
much more. You can help make it
mark the date of the greatest onward
sweep of propaganda in the history of
the S. L. P.

Subscriptions to the Daily
and Weekly People to the amount of five
dollars is the minimum task that has
been set for the members of the Daily
People Tenth Anniversary Club. Would
any of you say that you cannot qualify,
that you cannot do that much? We
think not.

Why hesitate, then? Don't hesitate.
Sit down at once and write us a card,
giving your name and address, for en-
rollment in the 1,000 Club. When you
have done that don't stop there, but
get out and hustle after the subs.
You have in mind someone whom you
think could be induced to subscribe.

We have sent out to Sections, and
to individual readers, sub blanks, es-
pecially prepared for the 1,000 Club.
If you haven't received any send for
some.

Subs intended for the 1,000 Club,
that are not on the special blanks,
should be marked "1,000 Club." This
is necessary in order to enable us to
credit your work as a 1,000 Club mem-
ber.

The roll of honor, those sending two
or more subs last week, is:

J. A. Leach, Phoenix, Ariz. 2
E. A. O'Brien, Eureka, Cal. 3
C. Pierson, Los Angeles, Cal. 12
A. Gillhaus, Los Angeles, Cal. 2
J. Haller, San Francisco, Cal. 2
F. Knotek, Hartford, Conn. 7
G. Langner, Milford, Conn. 3
C. E. Warner, New Haven, Conn. 2
W. Suesbrich, Rockville, Conn. 6
F. Bohmbach, Boston, Mass. 4
H. Stone, Detroit, Mich. 2

the S. E. C. is concerned. All corre-
spondence filed.

Financial statement was read by
Secretary, and adopted.

Secretary reports having attended to
routine work, got tickets ready and
distributed 200 up to date. Report
adopted.

Secretary asked if he should send the
single nomination for N. E. C. man
for a vote or call for further nomi-
nations; decided to instruct secretary to
send the nomination for a vote as it
would take too much time to call for
further nominations.

After discussion on good and welfare
meeting adjourned.

Financial statement: received \$9.30;
expenses, \$4.50.

DE LEON IN BOSTON.

Daniel De Leon, Editor of the Daily
and Weekly People, will speak under
the auspices of Section Boston, Social-
ist Labor Party, SUNDAY afternoon,
April 24, 1910, at 3 o'clock, in Faneuil
Hall, Boston. Subject: "Some Objec-
tions to Socialism." Questions per-
taining to the subject invited. Admis-
sion free.

PHILA. OPEN AIR AGITATION.

Open air propaganda meetings, un-
der the auspices of the Socialist La-
bor Party of Philadelphia, are held
every Sunday night on the north side
of Philadelphia City Hall.

On SUNDAY, April 19, the speakers
will be Carey, Higgins and Anton.

SECTION DENVER LECTURES.

A series of lectures on the Labor
Movement are given under the aus-
pices of Section Denver, Socialist La-
bor Party, at 925 Fifteenth street,
Charles Building. Lectures in the
afternoon at 2:30 sharp.

APRIL 16—The Delusions of Re-
form.

APRIL 17—The Development of
American Politics.

APRIL 24—Trades Union in Action.
Free admission. Everybody invited.

H. Richter, Hamtramck, Mich. 2
T. Grabuski, Lansing, Mich. 3
S. Johnson, St. Paul, Minn. 4
S. L. P. Section St. Paul, Minn. 4
J. Scheidler, St. Louis, Mo. 2
C. Schrafft, Jersey City, N. J. 2
B. Reinstein, Buffalo, N. Y. 2
J. Brohel, Glens Falls, N. Y. 4
E. Rosenberg, New York City 2
M. Hiltner, New York City 2
H. H. Weiss, Patchogue, N. Y. 2
L. F. Alrut, Schenectady, N. Y. 3
Rosa Eisenberg, Cincinnati, O. 2
M. Pullam, E. Greenville, O. 2
W. H. Thomas, Buena Vista, Pa. 3
L. Chun, Philadelphia, Pa. 2
M. J. Kelly, Providence, R. I. 2
E. J. Riddell, Springfield, Vt. 2
W. D. Norman, Redmond, Wash. 5
W. J. Phipps, Seattle, Wash. 2
R. E. Burns, Hamilton, Ont. 3
F. Haselgrove, London, Ont. 2

Prepaid Cards sold:—Bridgeport,
Conn., \$2.00; Rockville, Conn., \$5.00;
Boston, \$5.60; Pittsburg, \$5.00.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

"The Executioner's Knife," or "Joan
of Arc," the next of the Sue series to
appear in book form, is off the press.
A new edition of "Woman and the
Socialist Movement," the excellent es-
say by Olive M. Johnson, will go to
press soon.

Indications point to many strikes,
and much strike talk by May 1, all
of which should spur S. L. P. men to
be up and doing by spreading the
sound information contained in Labor
News pamphlets.

Last week J. A. Leach, Phoenix,
Ariz., ordered pamphlets to the amount
of \$5.00; Auxiliary League, Los An-
geles, Cal., eight dollars for leaflets.

Book orders: A. E. Reimer, Boston,
\$28.80; Section Allegheny County, Pa.,
\$11.65; E. A. O'Brien, Eureka, Cal.,
\$3.80; Section Cook County, Ill., \$3.80;
H. Olson, Spokane, Wash., \$5.00; H.
Puck, Duluth, Minn., \$2.75. In addi-
tion there were half a hundred orders
for smaller amounts.

OPERATING FUND.

The following amounts have been re-
ceived to the Operating Fund since last
report:

Branch 130 Workmen's Circle,
Brooklyn, N. Y. 2.00
David Biell, Pasadena, Cal. 1.00
F. B. Guarnier, New York .. 2.00
Edw. Vogt, New York 1.00
D. L. Barnett, Spokane, Wash. 2.00
Workmen's Circle, Branch 99,
New York 2.00
A. Levine, New York 1.00

Total \$ 11.00
Previously acknowledged .. 6,226.97
Grand total \$6,237.97

ST. LOUIS LECTURE.

On SUNDAY, April 10th at 2:30 P.
M. H. J. Poelling will lecture on "A
Trip Through a Modern Factory," at
the headquarters of the S. L. P., 1717
South Broadway, St. Louis. Every
reader of this paper and sympathizer
of the S. L. P. should attend this lec-
ture. Admission free.

The Committee.

FOR THE HOME
A BEAUTIFUL PRINT
OF
KARL MARX
Socialism's Foremost
Exponent
Size 15x22 inches.
PRICE: TEN CENTS.
N. Y. LABOR NEWS CO.,
28 City Hall Place, New York.

What Means This Strike?
Five Cents
N. Y. Labor News Co.

ITALIAN
S. L. P. VS. S. D. P.
Five Cents
28 City Hall Place, N. Y.

TO THE STATE CONVENTION OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY,

HELD MARCH 19, IN NEW YORK CITY.

Comrades:—Immediately after the
adjournment of the last State Con-
vention, held March 28, 1908, in New York
city, and as per instructions of the
convention, the committee sought to
obtain the names of available mem-
bers, duly qualified, to stand as Presi-
dential Electors, and this somewhat
delayed the getting out of nominating
blanks for our State ticket. The task
was finally accomplished and the work
of gathering the necessary signatures
in every county in the State, except
Hamilton, which is considered a part
of Fulton, was whipped into shape.
The blanks were ready about the mid-
dle of May and thereupon the various
notaries were assigned to the task of
getting the names of qualified voters.
Most of the work was voluntary, the
committee not being compelled to em-
ploy any strangers for the work, and
too much praise cannot be given the
comrades who devoted considerable of
their time to this work, charging only
for actual cash outlays made by them.
Among these comrade Reinstein of
Buffalo, is especially to be mentioned,
leaving his home for week at a time
and only putting in for expenses in-
curred, and with the aid of comrade
Mahoney, also of Buffalo, covering al-
most half of the counties required.

There were several comrades under
salary, notably Abelson and Gunn be-
ing out of work and McCormick being
compelled to lose his wages while
working up-state for the committee.
The latter covered eight counties in
sparsely settled districts in two weeks,
—a very good record.

For a time, however, it looked as if
the work would be blocked, and we
were at a standstill, there being no
funds on hand, and it was only after a
special general party meeting was
called in New York city toward the
end of July and the situation laid be-
fore the meeting, that some money
was raised and a committee elected to
help gather funds, so that the work
could go on. This committee did ef-
fective work, comrade Guarnier being
in charge, and the work of gathering
signatures was finally accomplished
before the last day of filing. The
ticket was duly filed. But having been
drained of funds in the collection of
names, we were not able to put up
much of a campaign. Had it not been
for the mileage fund available after
the convention, even this could not
have been done.

The candidate for governor, Leander
A. Armstrong of Buffalo, was unable
to go on the road. However, Frank
Passano, the candidate for Lieuten-
ant-Governor, made a short trip from
Troy west, stopping at the places
where Sections existed and held fairly
successful meetings. We had August
Gillhaus, our Presidential candidate,
in the State at Syracuse, Utica, Gloversville
and Troy, and on the last days
of the campaign in the Ninth Con-
gressional District in New York city.
Gillhaus was accompanied by Rein-
stein at some of the places and Rein-
stein then came on to New York to
aid in the Ninth Congressional Dis-
trict where Daniel De Leon was the
candidate.

Soon after the close of this campaign
your S. E. C. took steps to increase
the agitation and strengthen the Sec-
tions throughout the State. It issued
a circular letter to the Sections, ac-
companying the letter with slips bear-
ing the names and dates of expiration
of subs, of readers of the various Party
papers, urging the members to get after
these for renewals and to induce them
to join the Party: It sent the Secretary
of its Correspondence Bureau to every
Section in the State and he had fairly
good results, stirring the members to
renewed activity and pointing out the
work required of members of a rev-
olutionary political party of the work-
ing class.

From time to time the committee has
arranged various short trips for Paul
Augustine, the National Secretary, for
Henry Kuhn, George H. Wilson, Boris
Reinstein and Rudolph Katz, all of
whom, with the exception of Katz, re-
ceived no salaries, but only their
actual outlays, and while the commit-
tee has tried to do some agitation, it
has always husbanded its resources to
the fullest extent possible. These
periodical voluntary trips have done
quite a deal of good, being fairly suc-
cessful in the majority of instances
and pulling the members together for
better work and inducing new mem-
bers to come in. It is needless here to
give the results in detail, but it suf-
fices to say that whatever effort has
been made in this direction it has
been worth while.

The trips of Katz were also produc-
tive of good results, and while on the

road collected almost enough to cover
the cost of same, including salary and
other outlays, that is, his expenses
were \$114.33, of which he collected
\$108.50, leaving a deficit of only \$5.83.

The committee in office at the last
State convention was succeeded early
in 1909 by the present body of nine
members, but owing to Section West-
chester County having been suspended
since the last convention, it could not
participate in forming the new com-
mittee. Sometime after this, F. A.
Olpp, then Secretary, was expelled by
Section New York, and thereupon his
office on this committee becoming vac-
ant, the present incumbent was elected
to the place. Owing to the inability
of the committee to get anyone to
continue the work of the Correspond-
ence Bureau, the same was merged
with the Secretaryship and the work
of both is now conducted by the one
person.

The committee periodically requests
and gets from the various Party or-
gans the lists of their readers in the
State and these are tabulated, either
for the benefit of those who make
trips on behalf of the Party in the
State, or they are sent direct to the
Sections to get in touch with the
names shown, which has met with
varying results.

As to the state of the organization:
there are now organized twelve Sec-
tions, namely, New York, Kings, Rich-
mond, Westchester, Rensselaer, Schen-
ectady, Gloversville, Utica, Syracuse,
Rochester, Buffalo and Jamestown.
Section Westchester County had to be
suspended by the N. E. C. late in
1908, the Section having collected
funds for the S. L. P. Agitation Fund,
and instead of turning that money
over to the Party, defiantly diverted
the same to the use of a hostile or-
ganization, publishing the fact in the
organ of that organization. Re-organi-
zation has since been effected.

The Section at Rochester is es-
pecially flourishing, having recently
engaged a new and permanent meet-
ing place where regular meetings are
being held.

As to the rest of the Sections they are
in fairly good shape, reporting from time
to time their various activities and keep-
ing up the good standing of their mem-
bers.

The Committee now uses a new form
financial report, which shows all mem-
bers whether in good standing or not,
their occupation and local address, as
well as number of dues stamps purchased
during the period of the report, six
months, and with this the Committee is
better able to keep a check on the
general standing of a Section and its mem-
bers and is enabled by that knowledge
to call attention to their shortcomings in
this connection.

After each session of the N. E. C., this
Committee received the report of the
N. E. C. member, and acted upon the
matters requiring attention.

In order to start a fund for the en-
suing state campaign, the Committee re-
cently issued and sent to the Sections
small coupon books, each book contain-
ing twenty (20) coupons, to the value of
five (5) cents each, to be sold to out-
siders, to help raise funds for the campaign.

We would call particular attention to
the small vote that is generally cast on
questions submitted, and to the same con-
ditions of affairs when candidates for the
various National and State offices of the
party are submitted for general vote, the
returns not being at all in keeping with
the size of the membership in the State.
It is hoped that the delegates in report-
ing back to their Sections will call spe-
cial attention to this feature of our or-
ganization, as it reflects no great credit
upon the membership if they fail to take
the needed interest in such matters.

In order to raise funds for the ensuing
campaign the Committee recommends
that it be authorized to issue subscrip-
tion lists as usual; also, that Sections
arrange some kind of an affair, between
now and the end of July, the proceeds of
which should be given to the State Agi-
tation Fund, so the work of gathering
signatures may not be either interrupted
or stopped altogether, thereby endang-
ering the filing of our State ticket.

In this connection, your S. E. C. re-
quests that it be given permission to
draw upon the mileage fund, in so far as
any remains after this convention, so
that the work of gathering signatures
may be immediately started.

Taken all in all and considering all the
circumstances, the situation in the Party
seems to be all that can be desired, and
in view of the serious task now before us
we should roll up our sleeves and get to
work with a vim, first, to gather enough
signatures for our State ticket, and then
to enter upon a solid campaign of edu-
cation and organization, to the end that
new material may be gathered for mem-

To the Daily and Weekly People, 28 City Hall Place, New York:

I hereby enroll as a member of the Daily People Tenth Anniversary Club,
and pledge myself to do my best to get subscriptions, totaling not less than \$5.00,
between this date and July 1, 1910.

Name

Street

City

Date

bership and that the Party may make
a creditable showing at the hustings.

Fraternally submitted,
New York State Executive Committee,
S. L. P., per Edmund Moonelis,
Secretary.

HARMONY IN CHUNKS.

(Continued from page four.)

of the moment, else it would have re-
tained enough S. P. orthodoxy to have
qualified it by saying "save the Social-
ist Labor Party."

Local Vallejo's great grievance is
against the "Gold bricking" the
"Southern comrades" received at the
hands of its detested State administra-
tion, which administration, by the way,
has now come out as anti-Tuck, their
candidate being William McDevitt, of
Local San Francisco. Some of the Lo-
cals in the Southern part of the State,
when nominations of candidates for
State Secretary-Treasurer were called
for, nominated F. B. Merriam. When
the McDevitt, or administration, sup-
porters in Oakland and San Francisco
learned of this they got busy, so says
Local Vallejo. The charge is made
that they gave out that Local San
Francisco was not particular about
McDevitt, and it was hinted to Local
Los Angeles that they name a candi-
date, promising him the support of San
Francisco. Local Los Angeles nomi-
nated W. Scott Lewis. Then when they
had the anti-administration Southern
forces divided McDevitt became an ac-
tive candidate. Lewis has since de-
clined, and promises his support to
Merriam.

Local Vallejo incorporates in its
"appeal" a letter written to Merriam
by L. A. Wait of Elmhurst. Wait says
that the Oakland-Frisco scrap "is a
stink that smells to high heaven." He
declares that the whole trouble is due
to the fact that "there were too many
bums for the nickels to go around."
Wait tells of a physical force conflict
that took place at Oakland. "Last
Friday the fight was on; Hagelestein,
organizer for Local S. F., and Connelly
of the S. E. C. of Frisco, and a num-
ber of other malcontents from across
the Bay were in Oakland all day mix-
ing and advising with the anti-Tuck
faction and evidently helping to plan
the night's work."

"Balam, Organizer for Branch Oak-
land, had a split with Tuck and the
Shippey-Booth-Philbrick wing. Tuck's
bunch of sixty-nine fastened the doors
of the hall in the face of Balam-Eld-
ridge-Brown & Co., who had but fifty-
seven followers. Balam recruited his
bunch with about thirty of the tough-
est bums you ever saw, broke down the
door, got possession of the place. Guns
were drawn, but only fists used. Ba-
lam's bunch, now being in control,
voted the whole thirty bums into full
membership in the party—all in a
bunch. That's one way to make So-
cialists!" McDevitt's bunch, Wait de-
clares, is headed by "direct actionists."

Local Vallejo's appeal may be the
protest of decent men, but even so
they are but reaping what they sowed.
They no doubt were elated at the way
their party cheated the Socialist La-
bor Party out of its place on the bal-
lot, and now they themselves are the
victims of like chicanery within their
party. If they are clean-minded men
they should realize that it is impos-
sible to cleanse a party whose record
all along has been one of compromise
with capitalism through log-rolling
with its political agencies, and sup-
porting Gompers-Mitchellism.

Incidentally the California Socialist
party scrap reveals one of the beauties
of a privately-owned press. The pri-
vately-owned press kept silent, not
wishing to offend either side, hence
the membership are not enlightened
upon internal party affairs except as
members here and there themselves
go to the expense of having documents
and appeals printed. Local Vallejo
is not the only California S. P. or-
ganization that has issued a printed
document of late; Branch Gilroy issued
one on February 20, 1910, in which is

made the significant statement that
"It might be wiser for the Locals to
keep their dues and use their funds
in their own way for Socialist propa-
ganda, instead of sending every month
several hundred dollars to the State
office to further the selfish or fanatical
purposes of a clique and help to keep
alive self-styled Socialist papers that
are—in our humble opinion—a dis-
grace to the Socialist Movement."

California Locals Altadena, Escon-
dido, San Diego and Chula Vista have
also issued a joint document which
declares that "the life of the Socialist
party is this moment hanging in the
balance," brought to this critical posi-
tion by "administrative incompetency,
political trickery and party treason."

There is one thing needed, to com-
plete them, that is missing in these
documents, and that is a series of pic-
tures of men formerly in the S. L. P.,
who were fired out for corruption, only
to be taken up by the S. P. on the
theory that they could aid the S. P. to
supplant the S. L. P. That, of course,
they could not do. What they have
done is promote their own corrup-
tion in the S. P. From the head center
in Chicago to the right wing at New
York and the left wing in California the
S. P. is now paying the penalty. "And
that"—putting these last words to the
charming tune of the last couplet of
Heine's Lorelei, which describes the
smash-up of the lured skipper—"is
just what's the matter with the skiff
of the S. P."

J. H.

The Differences

BETWEEN THE
Socialist Party
AND THE
Socialist Labor Party

ALSO BETWEEN
Socialism, Anarchism
AND
Anti-Political Industrialism

BY
A. ROSENTHAL

Price : : : 10 Cents
By Mail, 12 Cents

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place, New York

THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALISM IN GREAT BRITAIN

A Historic Economic Sketch of
Affairs in Great Britain Down
to the Present Time, Showing
the Development of Industries,
and of Capitalist and Labor
Economic Organizations.

PRICE 5 CENTS.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 CITY HALL PLACE
NEW YORK.

DON'T BUY
SALICO
— For —
Rheumatism
until you have tried a Free Trial
Sample. Address
H. L. BERGER, Ph.G.
Druggist.
2nd Ave. & 90th St., N. Y.